The Weekly Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $1.50. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1879. | In Clubs of Five or Over $1.25.

THE LOST KISS.

I put by the half-written poem.
While the pen, idly trailed in my hand,
Writes on, "Had I words to complete it,
Who'd read it or who'd understand?"
But the little bare feet on the stairway
And the faint, smothered laugh in the hall,
And the eerie-low lisp on the silence
Cry up to me over it all.

So I gather it up—where was broken
The tear-faded thread of my theme.
Telling how as one night I sat writing
A fairy broke in on my dream,
A little inquisitive fairy—
My own little girl with the gold
Of the sun in her hair and the dewy
Blue eyes of the fairies of old.

'Twas the dear little girl that I scolded—
"For was it a moment like this,"
I said—"When she knew I was busy—
To come romping in for a kiss?
Come rowdying up from her mother,
And clamoring there at my knee
For "One 'ittle kiss for my dolly,
And one 'ittle uzzer for me!"

God pity the heart that repelled her
And the cold hand that turned her away,
And take from the lips that denied her
This answerless prayer of to-day!
Take, Lord, from my mem'ry forever
That pitiful sob of despair,
That the patter and trip of the little bare feet
And the one piercing cry on the stair!

I put by the half-written poem,
While the pen, idly trailed in my hand,
Writes on, "Had I words to complete it,
Who'd read it or who'd understand?"
But the little bare feet on the stairway,
And the faint, smothered laugh in the hall,
And the eerie-low lisp on the silence,
Cry up to me over it all.

—*J. W. Riley in Indianapolis Journal.*

NEW COURT OF SPAIN.

Alfonso and Christina and their Surroundings.

[N. Y. Sun.]

It is an old saying that, give him plenty of sunshine, a guitar to thrum on, and an occasional bull fight, and a Spaniard will starve quite contentedly. There is truth under the exaggeration. The late disastrous floods in the southern provinces of Spian have left thousands of families homeless and penniless; and the relief of this suffering will tax the charity of Europe; yet in the excitement of a royal wedding Madrid seemed to banish all thought of this appalling calamity. Lookers on report that the Spanish capital was never more gayer.

Although educated in exile, Alfonso appears to be a true Spaniard, so far as this faculty of forgetting goes. For two months after the death of his first wife, the young and gracious Mercedes, he was plunged in the deepest grief. He constantly visited her tomb. It was taken for granted by non-Spanish observers that, if he ever married again, it would be for state reasons alone. They were too hasty.

Alfonso is young and handsome. When he lost his Queen, what more natural than that his subjects should sorrow with him and strive to console him? Dainty letters of sympathy poured into the palace—a perfumed deluge—and the names signed to some of them were the names of some of the most aristocratic beauties of Spain. From mourning, Alfonso flung himself into dissipation. The older heads around him became alarmed. They feared the consequence to him personally; they feared still more the consequence to Spain if the King should presently fall under the influence of an ambitious woman strong enough to control him. One of two beautiful sisters was more than suspected of having a finger in the Cabinet crisis which resulted in the resignation of Sefior Canovas. Clearly, the sooner a new Queen was installed in the palace, the better for all concerned. Judicious presure was brought to bear on Alfonso, and Madrid has had the excitements and delights of another royal wedding.

Alfonso made the acquaintance of the Archduchess Christina while he was in exile. By all accounts, she is a remarkable young woman. Who speaks and writes fluently five living languages: Spanish, however, is not one of them. She has a marked talent for drawing and painting. At Gmunden, where her family generally spend the summer, she learned wood carving, and has carved some statuettes which are said to show a skillful hand. At the Court of Vienna she had the reputation of being an excellent pianist. Her brother's tutor taught her Latin, though she had no particular taste for that language. She was told that she must learn it, and learn it she did. The reasons why she was obliged to acquaint herself with Latin were revealed to her only in 1875. "Christa," as she was called, was then entering upon her seventeenth year, and an imperial degree conferred upon her the title of Abbess of Hardshins. At this intelligence the young Archduchess burst into sobs.

"I do not want to take the veil," she said, "I have not the slightest inclination toward religious life." It cost no little trouble to make her understand that her new dignity was merely an honor and a sinecure, to which no vows were attached—nothing, indeed, beyond a goodly revenue. It was noticed that as the ceremony of installation approached her natural merriment died away, and that she was the prey of a sorrowful preoccupation until she got safely out of the city of Prague.

The young Queen is unusually gay and vivacious. Although King Alfonso has done away with much of that stiff and elaborate etiquette which has ever characterized the court of Spain, his bride will hardly feel herself at ease in Escurial. The writer of this sketch was, on one occasion, the bearer of an autograph letter from King Victor Emanuel to his son Amadeus, when the latter wore the crown of Castile, and he had then ample opportunity to see how uncomfortable a foreign prince or princess must feel in a court where every trifling act is regulated by a ceremonial as strict as that described by Schiller in his "Don Carlos." The writer remembers that one morning the Princess Della Cisterna was forbidden to see her child, as the time appointed by the ceremonial for such a meeting had not yet arrived. The atmosphere of such a court must seem rather stifling, at least at her first introduction to it, to the lively young lady who once sent from Ischl a telegram to her august family (the operator has religiously preserved the original) which may be rendered into English as follows:

At Ischl safe we're planted,
As sound and fresh as little fishes.
Free leave and liceness to us all is granted
To do meet justice to all sorts of dishes.
Your health we drank in royal state—
Yours and the Archduke's—God save his pate!

Maria Christina has large beautiful eyes, pretty hands, and feet that will be thought small, even in Spain, where, as Miners says in his "History of the Female Sex," the ladies have "feet no larger than those of children six years old." Formerly the highest favor a Spanish lover could ask was a momentary glimpse of his sweetheart's feet, and the feet of Queens were so sacred that it was a crime to ever speak of them. On the arrival of the Princess Maria Anne of Austria, the bride of Phillip IV., a quantity of the finest silk stockings was presented to her as she was passing through a city where these articles were manufactured. The Major-Domo of the Queen indignantly threw back the gift, saying: "Don't you know that the Queens of Spain have no legs?" When the royal bride informed the king of the incident, Phillip could not forbear smiling—one of the three or four times that he was known to smile during his whole unhappy life.

A passing notice of the principle figures who are to surround the royal pair will not be amiss. The King has three sisters who live in the royal palace. The eldest of these ladies is the Princess Maria Isabella of Asturias, Infanta of Spain, aged twenty-eight years, and for the last eight years the widow of the Count of Girgenti. She has been a second mother to Alfonso. Highly intellectual, well read, modest, she has aimed at no higher role than that of being the consoling and protecting guardian angel of her brother. Her only ambition is his happiness. Her face is singularly sweet and serene. The second sister is the Infanta Maria de la Paz, who is seventeen years old, tall and slender, pretty and graceful, and an excellent musician. The third is the Infanta Maria Eulalia. She is fifteen years of age, and still more blond and slender than her sister Maria. She has lovely eyes, and she is a wonderful linguist.

Among the men of the court the most prominent are Count Morphy, the Duke of Sesto, and the Count of Onater. Count Morphy is a perfect type of the Castillian gentleman, learned, good-natured and devoted to his King, to whom he was formerly tutor and is now secretary. He exercises a most wholesome influence upon Alfonso. He keeps aloof from the contentions of politics, his one passion being art, which he patronizes in true Mæcenas fashion. The Duke of Sesto; who married the Duchess of Moruy, is the head of the King's household. His poltical career has been very short. It ended with the coronation of Alfonso, which was largely his work. He is a great friend of Frascuelo, the bull-fighter, a fact which certainly does not argue well for his taste. Count Ornate is a venerable old man. He was one of the most loyal servants of Isabella, and he now serves her son with equal fidelity. He is the type of those faithful men upon whom "El Rey" can always depend.

MAURICE MAURIS.

CANADA BILL

The King Bee of All the Three Card Monte Men.

As a matter of course, the St. Louis papers are thoroughly posted in regard to the most celebrated gamblers in the country, together with their games, mode of life, etc. The St Louis *Post-Despatch* has been exposing its knowledge in an article which contains this sketch of one of the most celebrated gamblers in the world: No man ever got rich throwing monte, and of the many who have sollowed the vicissitudes of the game for years, none are to-day worth enough to purchase a first-class funeral in case of their sudden demise. They have all proved victims of faro, and the money won from countrymen or ignorant city folk has, in its turn, gone over the green cloth into the maw of the tiger. The king bee of all the monte men was "Canada Bill," now dead and in his grave. His experience was remarkable, and he is said to have made $10,000 on one train in the East in the distance of 100 miles. It is thought he made a fabulous fortune card-throwing, although he played faro until he died penniless at Council Bluffs, Iowa, a few years ago. "Just as well to die now," he said, when informed by his physician that medicine could not save him, adding, 'I, might as well cut and jump the game now, because the cream of the monte has been skimmed. There won't be another war, they ain't going to build any more Pacific railroads, and it's hard for me to play for a ten when I used to catch a hundred just as easy in flush times." When the death sweat stood out in great beads on his brow the old-time lustre returned to his eyes, and springing up in bed he cried out: "Fifty dollars to ten that you can't pick up the ace," and fell back dead.

When St. Louis became too hot for Canada Bill he removed to Chicago, and there in the wicked city by the lake he made and squandered fortunes. Canada Bill once beat a Methodist minister out of $1,000, near Chicago, and then went to a newspaper office and gave the thing away to the reporters and allowed himself to be interviewed for the express purpose of giving the boys an item and seeing his name in print. He was not lacking in courage, and when the occasion demanded could whip out a revolver or knife and fight his way out of a crowd of victims as cooly as he had won their money.

Severe Wind Storm.

ST. LOUIS, December 10.—A very severe wind storm passed over the town of Renick, Randolph county, Mo., yesterday evening. The residence of Byrd Riley was torn to pieces, every member of his family more or less injured and Mr. Riley himself fatally. The house of Joseph Patrick was blown down and Mrs. Wright, a visitor, was so severely hurt that she died last night. The dwelling of Noah Burhead was torn to pieces and Mrs. Burhead was seriously wounded. Several other houses were considerably injured, and fences, grain stacks, trees, &c. were destroyed.

ST. PAUL, MINN., December 10.—A Fargo special to the *Pioneer Press* says the hardest storms in the history of the Northern Pacific railroad prevail all along the line from Bismarck to Duluth, over an area four hundred miles square. The snow is one foot deep on a level and drifts four feet. The trains are all delayed and business in the towns has been stopped. Fears are entertained that casualties to settiers in exposed places will result.

THE wife of Congressman Lay, just deceased, is a granddaughter of Daniel Boone.

BESIDE THE SEA.

"A little blossom by the sea
All tempest torn looked up to me
And shook its bright head smilingly
'I will love, I will live,
And be glad in the world,
Tho' the sweetest part be gone.'

"The stone was cold, the sea waves beat
In endless surge about her feet,
But still I heard the winds repeat:
'I will love, I will live,
And be glad in the world,
Tho' the sweetest part be gone."

"Beside the sea, the barren sea,
Tho' beats my heart rebelliously,
I breath, O life, a song to thee:
'I will love, I will live,
And be glad in the world,
Tho' the sweetest part be gone."

BLAST FROM A FOX HORN.

Answered by the Moonshiners In the Georgia Mountains.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

A strange and picturesque story comes to us from the mountains of Towns County. The authority we have at present is the official report of the deputy marshal of Marshal Fitzsimon's force, with seven assistant deputies and eight guards, organized for a raid into Towns County. One of the objects of the raid was to capture a man by the name of Berrony, who was reported to be a moonshiner, and the leader of a band of men organized for the purpose of defeying the revenue officers and protecting the hidden stills of the mountain branches.

The raiding party moved along quietly, and by nightfall was in the neighborhood of Berrony's house. They waited until the family had gone to sleep, and then surrounded the house and closed in on the unsuspecting family. Berrony, though surprised while asleep, sprang from his bed and fled, clad only in his night clothes. Despite this light weight he was overtaken by the deputies and overpowered and tied.

In the mean time his family had awakened and came to the door in more or less confusion. While the deputies were engaged with the prisoner and the people at the door, a daughter of the prisoner about 18 years of age, slipped out of the back door, dressed only in the garment in which she had been sleeping, and made for the mountain side with the fleetness of a young antelope. She carried in her right hand a fox-horn, and fled through the night like an apparition. A deputy started in pursuit of the fleeing girl, but his boots and clothes encumbered him, and she tripping over the sleeping flowers with bare feet, soon reached the top of the hill. Once there, she turned, and, like a new Roderick Dhu, she gave one blast upon her bugle horn. It was "well nigh worth a thousand men," for as the echoes of the horn died away in the valleys of the night, armed men gathered silently but swiftly to the call of the lightly-clad but stout-hearted bugler.

As rapidly as possible the deputy had his prisoner dressed, and forming his men into close order, moved off toward his wagons. He and his men were followed by the family of the prisoner, which was constantly reinforced by the arrival of mountaineers, aroused and angry. By the time the deputies had gone a mile the threatening force behind had grown to twenty or twenty-five men, and things looked squally. When they had reached a long, narrow defile, the deputy in charge found that there was a large force of men in front of him, and that each side of the defile was held by sharp-shooting mountaineers, who were hidden in the woods. The force in his rear was pressed closer on him, and he called a halt and began to look into things. He found his situation desperate. He could turn no way without encountering an armed squad, and he felt that a fight in the dark could promise nothing but bloodshed and death. He therefore began to parley. The mountaineers demanded the release of Berrony, who is said to have been their leader. The deputy at first protested and refused, but he soon found that there were fifty men opposed to him with the advantage of position. The men agreed that certain discovered stills should be given up, but they would not listen to Berrony being taken away. At length the deputy surrendered him, and he joined his friends in the woods. The deputies had two other prisoners and attempted to get away with them. As they were marching along through the dark, some one whispered to one of the deputies: "Come this way." He supposed that it was one of his fellow deputies and moved in the direction indicated. Suddenly he was knocked down and bundled up and pitched into a fence corner. The deputies discovering his capture, halted again and held a little council of war. They were afraid to fire on the moonshiners because they supposed the missing deputy was in their power. And the moonshiners were afraid to fire on them for fear of hitting the prisoners. The two squads confronted each other quietly in the dark woods for a while, when the deputies silently but in good order withdrew and hurried out of Towns County. They carried off their two prisoners, but left Berrony behind. This is the report in substance as made by the deputy to Marshal Fitzsimons. The Marshal is not in the city at present, but we presume when he returns he will take steps to have the arrest of the defiant mountaineer made over again, and made so that it will stick. Mr Robinson, the deputy marshal who was in charge of the raiding party, has reached the city, and gives a full account of the affair. He says that it is impossible to overestimate the defiance with which the mountaineers met the officers. He says that Berrony is a Frenchman of bravery and ability and shrewdness, and that he has a determined following that fully understands the situation. When they arrested Berrony he said: "I have two stills, and there they are. Iv'e been running them for ten years, and I defy you to take them."

When an attack seemed imminent, one of the deputies said to Berrony: "Throw up your hat and tell them not to shoot." Berrony laughed and said: "If I'd throw up my hat they'd shoot sure."

He talked with his ambushed friends with the utmost freedom and nonchalance, and seemed to be jolly over the crowd of them that was gathering. After he had been released he turned to Shepherd, one of the deputy collectors, and said: "Shepherd, I want to warn you now that if you ever come over these mountains again you are a dead man!"

When his friends began to gather in the woods and darkness he would call out to them, "There's only twelve of them here, but they are armed to the teeth. Don t attack them until the rest of the boys come?"

Robinson turned and said to him: "The first shot they fire on us I'll kill you."

He replied: "Kill and be d—d. If, you hurt me there won't a man of you get out of these hills alive." He then went on and said: "If you don't hurt me they won't hurt you!"

Mr. Robinson says that the organization seemed to be perfect, and that the mountaineers sank out of view like shadows at a sign from their leader, or came to the front at his call. It will probably get to be interesting before the men are disabled, if indeed they are disabled at all.

We learn that in a skirmish with another crowd of distillers, Deputy Shepherd was shot in the face and neck on Saturday night last. This trouble occurred in Rabun County, but we have no particulars from the scene of action.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

BLONDES are out of fashion in Paris, and dark brunettes are all the rage.

OF the 686 soldiers sent out by Baltimore to the Mexican war, but 12 survive.

THE Rothschilds have lately paid in England $195,000 probate, and $120,000 legacy duty.

A STATISTICIAN computes that 2,500,000 watches and 4,000,000 clocks are annually turned out in different parts of the world.

THE University of Leipsic has an income of $100,000, and its expenses are $275,000. The difference is paid from the national treasury at Saxony.

IT is said that clerks in the department of the Secretary of State at Washington hold themselves very loftily, blow a great deal and ape the dress and manners of Englishmen.

GERMAN newspapers in the United States are one-third more numerous than in the Fatherland, where Bismarck's censorship keeps them in perpetual fear of fine and suspension.

DURING the last year the English railways added $125,000,000 to their capital account, but the gross earnings were less than in the previous year. Nevertheless there was a saving of $3,350,000 in working expenses.

QUEEN VICTORIA regrets that she cannot use the deaf and dumb alphabet now so fast as when she was young. Her Majesty learned the signs in order to converse with the daughter of a cottager near Osborne, Isle of Wight, several years ago.

MR. LABOUCHERE states that "it is a fact" that Lord Beaconsfield has three times tendered his resignation to the Queen within six months, and that Her Magesty has each time begged him to reconsider his request to be relieved of his duties.

SARAH BERNHARDT says that one thing that will deter her from coming here is the severity with which she is sure the newspapers would treat her. She thinks the London newspapers treated her very badly and says that when she complained to the Prince of Wales, he replied: "My dear, friend! you are not so badly spoken of as my mother is."

THE reason why express search has been ordered to be made in Zululand for the Prince Imperial's watch is that, attached to the chain, his Highness wore that relic (a fragment of the true Cross) which belonged to Charlemagne, came into the hands of the first Napoleon, and was always worn by the late Emperor, who regarded it as a species of talisman.

IT is expected that 60,000 people will participate in the parade in Philadelphia on the occasion of the demonstration in honor of Gen. Grant. Of these 8,000 will be Pennsylvania militia and visiting military from other States, 5,000 of the Grand Army of the Republic, 5,000 school children, and the remainder will be made up from the various manufacturing establishments.

LONDON *Truth:* "I advised the clergy last week who complain of the small coins that find their way into offertory bags, to substitute basins. One of the most witty of our judges says that when he goes on circuit he attends church on Sundays with a three-penny piece in one pocket and a sovereign in the other. 'If there is a bag' he observes, 'I get off with the threepence but if their is a plate it costs me the sovereign."

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK has been left a large fortune, but there is an awkward condition attached to it. He is to take the name of Allen in future in return for the sudden wealth thrust upon him. Tennyson declined some thousands a year recently, which he was offered on change of his name, and it is hard on a man with such an honored name as Havelock to be obliged to part with it.

THE late John Blackwood, one day in conversation with Miss Annie Brewster, related how he and George Eliot had corresponded for some time before he knew she was a woman. "I called her 'Dear George,'" he said merrily, "and employed some easy expressions, such as a man uses only to a man. After I knew her I was a little anxious to remember all that I might have said."

THE late Mrs. Dickens is said to have seen the volume of her husband's letters recently published while in proof, and expressed her entire approval of the manner in which the collection was put together. Mrs. Dickens was buried at Highgate cemetery, in a grave which her husband bought years ago, the only occupant of which hitherto has been their infant child, Dora.

THERE are now surviving five children of the late Charles Dickens. The eldest son of the great novelest bears the same name, and is the well known proprietor of *All the Year Round*. His other sons are Henry Fielding Dickens, the barrister, and Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, now a successful sheep farmer in Australia. The daughters are Kate Dickens, the wife of C. A. Collins, the author of "A Cruise upon Wheels," and Miss Mary Dickens. Two sons are also deceased.

PRESIDENTIAL PICKINGS.

Mr. Tilden Reported Getting Ready for a Second Trial,

And Also Reported Writing a Letter of Declination.

A Cold Chill Thrown On the Grant Movement.

[Chicago Times Special.]

Mr. Tilden will begin his campaign at Washington at an early day. As one of his friends now here says, Mr. Tilden is absolute master of the situation, and no man can be elected upon the Democratic ticket without his active support If he should remain simply passive it would be enough to defeat any other candidate. According to the talk of advance Tilden agents, Mr. Tilden has such absolute control of the situation that other Democratic leaders will have very little to say about it. Col. Finley, Tilden's old confidential agent during the last Presidential campaign, has been spending some time in New York, and has come back to Washington to help hold the fort here for Tilden. [These extracts are from an interview that follows]

What is Tilden doing now?

He is waiting the crystilization of popular sentiment against him, as it may turn. It is fickle: He knows he was elected President; but he thinks there was a great wrong perpetrated upon the people. His own wrong was subordinate entirely. He does not regard that as of importance at all.

He is willing to be sacrificed again, then, for the interest of the people.

I do not say that. I am not prepared to say that he is a candidate, I am not authorized to say he is not, but this I am prepared to say: That no man can be President without Mr. Tilden's friends, his organization and assistance. No Democrat, I hope no man, imagines that he could succeed without Tilden's co-operation.

Could not Bayard?

No, sir. Because he voted for the Electoral Commission, for one reason, and because he is a Tammany man for another.

* * * The Southern men say there is one point against Tilden that will always come up against him—his not coming over here and being on the ground when he was elected. Now, that is all humbug. They begin to look at that differently now.

It has been said that, if the question had been pushed, the Republicans would have weakened.

I can't help that. The fact is that, before that, you or I or any one else outside of that little clique that formed the conspiracy within the Democratic party was bound hand and foot to the electoral swindle, and Mr. Tilden's antagonism was of no avail. He could not have stopped it if he would. He might have called upon the mob, might have overcome the few troops who would have resisted him, but who could have controlled the mob and camp-followers? We saw that demonstrated some few months later in the railroad riots. No doubt, if he had said the word, one hundred thousand men would have come here and forced the inauguration; but what of many more who would have followed them? They would have been without any control, and it would have been very disastrous to the country. He showed more courage than any of the men who blackguard him. He was more of a patriot than they were when they talked about his cowardice. It was the duty of the Forty-fourth Congress to declare him elected, but when they did not do it they declared him a coward. They, to cover their own shortcomings, must have a scapegoat. Now, with regard to the class of men who abuse Mr. Tilden. It is said he is a cold old clam, and don't stand by his friends. Men who abuse Mr. Tilden in this regard are men who came here asking to be subsidized to start a small newspaper or something. They are men who made direct application for money. Why, Tilden could have spent all the money in the United States Treasury in that kind of work if he had listened to them. Life is too short to pay attention to these things.

Don't you think the old gentleman had better continue his role of patriot, and put up for somebody else, while he remains in the background?

Well, whatever role is best for him, it is not best for me to assume the role of adviser to him, and I decline to do it.

There must be other men in the party who could be nominated?

Not without Mr. Tilden's co-operation.

Who would he co-operate with?

I don't know what he would do. I know what he would not do. He would not help men who are already named in connection with those things.

THE REPORTED WITHDRAWAL.

The following is telegraphed from Washington by the correspondent of the New York *World:*

"It is announced here to day by friends of Mr. Tilden that he is preparing a paper for publication in which he will withdraw his name from the candidacy for the Presidency in 1880 in favor of Speaker Samuel J. Randall. This is asserted very positively by persons who ought to be, if anybody is, in the confidence of Mr. Tilden."

SPEAKER RANDALL INTERVIEWED.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* of Monday published the following among its Washington specials, which is of interest in connection with the above:

"Your correspondent sought Mr. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives to-night, on some matters connected with Philadelphia affairs, and the conversation finally drifted into the recent talks about his attitude towards Mr. Tilden. In order that there could be no possible mistake about an interview, I took his words exactly. When questioned on the subject of the next Democratic Presidential Convention, he said:

"I do not care to speak on that subject. I have always been a faithful and earnest friend of Mr. Tilden. The recent defeat in New York has not changed my fidelity towards the man, nor has it changed the enormity of the great wrong done to the Democratic party and to Mr. Tilden in the induction of Mr. Hayes into the office of President. I yet hope the American Democracy will, in their own way and justly, rectify the wrong done to both party and man. I believe Mr. Tilden, whether nominated or not, will give a cordial support to whoever is selected as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. I have never had any conversation with Mr. Tilden which gave me for a moment a single doubt on this point. Mr. Tilden organized the Democratic party in the State of New York in 1875, and has ever since maintained its ascendency until the divisions this year brought defeat. We want and must have thorough union in this State, and I believe such will be accomplished between now and the meeting of the National Convention, with harmony. There is hardly a human doubt but our next President will be a Democrat."

When asked how long the present session of Congress was likely to continue, he said:

"I hope the session will end about the beginning of May."

When asked if there would be any currency legislation, he said:

"I hope there will be none. Let well enough alone and let the present prosperity have its full, natural, and unrestrained course."

The Speaker was full of this subject, and I am sorry I did not listen longer, but bent on other matters, I went only thus meagrely into National politics. It shows forcibly, however, that Mr. Randall is a Tilden man and that he is in favor of a short session of Congress and no currency legislation. In the last two named propositions he will be a power with Congress, and in the first he does not propose to be a small factor.

VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN LEADER.

Colonel William H. Roberts, managing editor of the New Orleans *Times*, who spends his winters in Washington and who knows more about Southern politics on both sides than probably any man in the South, was interviewed in Philadelphia the other day, and among other things, said:

He thinks that Louisiana will go Democratic by twenty-five thousand next year, unless Tilden is nominated, and, if so, defeat may follow, for the South is squarely against him. Bayard is the South's choice for President. The Southern Republicans are for Sherman, and against Grant. Sherman will get three hundred and fifty of the three hundred and seventy-six votes of the South in the Republican nominating convention. He talks well about the Grant boom by Southern Democrats, and says if the Southern Democrats want Grant, that will be a big reason for the Northern Republicans dropping him. He believes that had Grant stayed in office two years longer he would have turned a complete political summersault, following up his utterances that the country was getting tired of these autumnal outbreaks in the South.

A CHILL ON THE GRANT MOVEMENT.

Colonel McClure, who is at Washington, pushing ex-Governor Curtin's claims for a Democratic seat in his district, writes thus about the anti-Grant boom: "There is a chill in the Grant movement all through Administration circles, and the stalwart leaders, who now embrace nearly all the prominent Republicans, are intent on a systematic effort to defeat the third term innovation. The hostility of the Administration has two inspiring sources. Secretary Sherman is the favorite candidate of the President and most of the Cabinet for the succession, and the little that is left of the Schurz element in official channels opposes Grant because it is unwilling to risk the return of the Grant surroundings in the highest places of the Government. There is a quiet but profound feeling of hostility to Grant here among the better classes of both citizens and officials. It is a legacy of eight years' reign of Grantism, and it is quickened by the yet distinct recollections of the political demoralization that was one of its logical fruits; but this is an element that will have nothing to say in the selection of the next Republican candidate for President, and the opposition of the Administration will be of little moment in shaping the party for 1880. Sherman will be beaten in the Convention for the reasons—First, because he is the Administration candidate, and next, because he is fairly chargeable with the Louisiana infamy of 1876. The Republicans will not load themselves with either Hayes or the means by which Hayes was given the Presidency over his competitor, who was elected by a quarter of a million majority. There will be a clear start in the next battle. It may be Grant, it may be Blaine; but it will not be the favorite of Hayes, or one of the Louisiana visiting statesmen. The position of Grant in the Republican party is a peculiar one, but Grant would be nothing if not peculiar in his political policy."

IRISH OPPRESSION.

London "Times" Review of the Question.

Government Reporters Threatened by the Agitators.

LONDON, December 9.—The leading article of the London *Times* this morning is upon the Irish question, Mr. Parnell and his co-laborers, their appeals for sympathy and aid, and is a long and elaborate review of the entire field. It says: "The madness of urging on the people to provoke a social war, by refusing to recognize the landlord's right either to his own rent or his own land, must be apparent to any community in which the importance securing the law of property against the attack of individual or sectional willfullness is clearly understood." The leader further says. "It is far more likely, (quoting Mr Parnell's American critic,) that if the change is carried out mud cabins will be as numerous in Ireland ten years hence as they were in 1841." The article concludes as follows: "Neither another Wolfe Tone nor another Stephens would now be able to find in Europe or America any sympathy with plots against England; but it is important to observe that both in France and the United States the true character of Mr. Parnell's agitation is perceived, and that under its constitutional phases a violent revolutionary character has been discerned"

REPORTERS THREATENED.

Much noisy demonstration occurred at Castlebar last night against Mr. Bond, the *Express* reporter. A large crowd of roughs gathered before the hotel, burned him in effigy, and threatened his life if he came out. They waited till the departure of the Dublin train at 10 o'clock, but under the advice of his friends, Mr. Bond remained over night. The Inspector of Constabulary offered to escort him if he wished to depart, and even offered the services of the military. A general demonstration was made against all reporters. Several were insulted by the mob. On the departure of Mr. Bond this morning the constabulary were scattered all along the road to the station, but not the slightest manifestation took place. A general feeling of disgust prevails regarding the action of the agitators at Castlerea on Sunday, and at Castlebar yesterday.

Literary Trash.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Our poets are all Southern poets, and our novelists—such as we have—are all Southern novelists. Does a publisher fill a paper full of trash from composition books of romantic school girls, we must all applaud and buy for the benefit of Southern literature. Does Miss Sweetie Wildwood get together a lot of sickening doggerell, the newspapers must gush over the gush, not only for the purpose of building up Southern literature, but because Miss Sweetie is a daughter of Colonel Wildwood. What is the result? Why, simply this, that the stuff we are in the habit of calling Southern literature is not only a burlesque upon true literary art, but a humiliation and a disgrace to the people whose culture it is supposed to represent.

NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Slight Discourse on a Recent Greenback Process.

A Remarkable Accident, Resulting In Fresh Human Brains For Sale.

[Special Correspondence to The Pittsburgh Post.]

TIONESTA, PA., December 6.—This section of the moral vineyard is now called "the only Greenback State in the Union." When the votes were counted at the recent election and the G. B.'s found themselves ahead there was a thumping of hearts against ribs in two hundred and eighty bosoms till then entire strangers to the deluding hopes or ambition for place and power. Six county offices are to be filled next fall and one man to be sent to the Legislature. There are already forty Greenback aspirants for each position. There would be more but that's all there is in the county. Two hundred and seventy-three will be disappointed, at the lowest estimate, become soreheads and

GO BACK FOR VENGEANCE

To the rocks from which they were quarried. It is a pity that all cannot be rewarded for they are all honest men up here. A President Judge for this Judicial district—Elk, Warren and Forest—is also to be elected and the field is already peopled with various names. It is conceded, however, that the Democrats will elect either Hon. R. Brown of Warren, or Hon. John G. Hall of Elk—presumably the latter. Here, as elsewhere, every starw points to the Hon. S. J. Tilden as the coming man for President

AN EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.

A singular accident, both as to cause and effect, occurred here about four weeks ago. Two lads named Salsgiver were out pigeon hunting, accompanied by a neighbor, but failing to find anything were on the homeward way when the elder of the two lads attempted to discharge his gun—a Queen Ann's musket—heavily charged with shot, but the cap would not explode. He therefore threw the gun into the hollow of his left arm, removed the defective cap and was fumbling in his pockets for a better one when the neighbor discharged his rifle. The concussion discharged the musket in some unaccountable way—the charge entering the head of the younger brother—a lad of twelve years—tearing a section of the skull an inch wide by two inches in length entirely from the head, and scattering his brains in every direction. He was carried to the cabin of a hunter and, being dead as they thought, laid upon the floor and partly covered with an old coat, while the Coroner and doctors were sent for. The doctors upon their arrival found him to be yet alive but so seriously injured that he could not live but a few hours at farthest, and therefore made no attempt to dress the wound. After the lapse of a day or two, however, when it was found the injury would not prove immediately fatal, attention was paid to the wound, which, strange to relate, seems now disposed to heal. The brain is slightly troublesome, being inclined to grow and requiring to be clipped off every few days. The attending surgeon, who, by the way, is the editor of the Greenback organ here, has in this way accumulated a bottle full of nice new brains, and they do say that *his paper has most notably improved since the accident.* We ought to suggest that doctor being a clever fellow—generous we mean—could no doubt be induced to divide with the managers of the Grant Boom in your city, or if the *Commercial-Gazette* would ask it as a personal favor, the doctor would doubtless fill a special order for that enterprising third termite. Would'nt it be funny to see the sad story of Prometheus repeated in these modern days; with the change however that is born of progress, making the brain to grow instead of the liver, to fill the heads of buzzards instead of the gizzards of vultures.

DEER HUNTERS.

The hungry nimrods from all parts of the country now overrun the happy hunting grounds of this county in search of the gentle deer. They go into the woods in troops as warlike and confident as the Goths and Vandals when invading Southern Europe. They are armed with guns that shoot twenty-one times without loading, the fat of the land is on their bones and good clothes over all. They make arrangements with teamsters to come to their shanties in about four weeks to haul out their venison and they scorn to take much food into the wilderness, quietly remarking that wild meat always agreed with them. In just ten days they come forth. The good clothes are dirty and ragged, and smell of porcupine fat. The porcupine is a four legged bird with long, sharp feathers. He cannot run fast, and is easily captured, even by a lame man. His flesh will keep a fellow from starving, but after subsisting upon it for about a week the strongest constitution becomes homesick, and breaks for the nearest settlement. They (the hunters) sneak into town late in the evening, bankrupt some honest hotel keeper, bull the provision market and drive the cook to despair by their enormous capacity for victuals, then quietly depart by the night train. If they have money they buy a deer and take it home, and tell how they shot it, three quarters of a mile away—across the valley of Salmon creek—a wonderful shot. Hon. S. H. Hasht, who, like Tilden, was, a few years ago, the victim of Republican counting out ability, is a genuine hunter. His fine residence is ornamented with trophies of the chase, and his table groans beneath the loads of game which has fallen to his unerring rifle. He a short time ago had the good fortune to kill a *horned doe*, a *lusus naturæ*, never before heard of in these parts.

A BIG OIL BOOM.

The hopes of the good people here are running high in the direction of a big oil boom in the near future. Operations are being prosecuted very vigorously on the Tionesta Creek, near Balltown. In Harmony township, on the Fogh farm, Dr. Shamburg has a baker's dozen of wells producing, with quite a large daily yield. On the river, three miles above the borough, a company of Butler county men have leased several thousand acres and are drilling a test well. Dr. Hostetter of your city, H. L. Taylor & Co., and all the large operators are securing leases through the county, and the chances are big that there will be a large oil field discovered or somebody terribly disappointed. If mineral wealth in the shape of oil is not found, the good people can fall back on good paying business by gathering up the lead scattered over the county by the hunters before referred to. There's millions in it.

JOHN.

A FUGITIVE murderer, in Kentucky, was pursued, captured, and taken to jail by his own father.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1879.

TARIFF SENSE AND NONSENSE.

The *Gazette* continues its assaults on Mr FERNANDO WOOD, by urging him "to divert his free trade ardor," etc. This is not a serious charge, only it happens not to be true that Mr. WOOD exhibits free trade ardor, so the allegation is either malicious or assinine. Mr. WOOD in Congress has shown himself a more potential friend of the interests of Pittsburgh than JOHN SHERMAN or the HAYES administration. When his tariff bill was up last session, he gave our iron and steel men, a clear sheet of paper on which to write their demands. They did so and incorporated their own figures into his bill. Was this showing free trade ardor? Let the *Gazette* ask Messrs. OLIVER, JONES, PARK and others. Because FERNANDO WOOD stood by his Pittsburgh friends when Pittsburgh needed friends, he must be hounded in season and out, by partizan falsehoods on the very questions on which he served us. If the iron and steel men think this will pay, coming from their so-called organ, all right. Another thing the *Gazette* should know and that is, that FERNANDO WOOD is not recognized as a free trader by the advanced school of that way of thinking. The *World*, *Evening Post*, *Nation*, and J. S. MOORE ("Parsee") scout at him as a semi-protectionist. The fact is Mr. WOOD, as we understand his position, takes broad and statesmanlike views of the tariff question. He foresees, as every one with an ounce of brains must, that a tariff change is impending in the near future, but he opposes violent changes that will affect disastrously industries that have been nurtured by hot-bed processes. His tariff bill was in most respects a meritorious measure, and our people would have been the gainers had it received proper consideration, been judiciously amended, and passed. It would have been an adjustment that would have lasted for years. The next tariff bill will be far more radical, and it will have the solid support of western Republicans who voted to kill the WOOD bill, most likely because it did not go far enough in reducing duties on iron and steel.

The HAYES administration by its rulings on the duties on iron rails and steel blooms, struck a direct blow at our interests such as it was never in Mr. WOOD's power to deliver. The Republicans in Congress, with GRANT in the White House, by a sweeping reduction in duties on iron, steel, glass, coal, cotton goods, etc., have put it in the power of the English manufacturers to flood the American markets with their products at this critical period, when the decisive question is whether the "boom" has come to stay. But for that "free trade" reduction by GRANT and the the Republican Congress, and the tremendous foreign importations possible under it, there would be no reasonable doubts of the permanence and continued growth of the increased activity in our manufacturing industries.

This was Republican work, but for the life of us we can't "choke" a word from the *Gazette* in response. It blathers about free trade and FERNANDO WOOD with childish idiocy. We have an idea it is receiving subsidies of "British gold" to assail Mr. WOOD, and so drive the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means into opposing bills which have been already introduced remedying the "free trade" construction by this Republican Administration of the duties on iron rails and steel blooms.

PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY.

The disgraceful proceedings of the political chiefs, rioters and bummers, assuming to act for the sixty thousand Democrats in Philadelphia at the primary elections on Tuesday, were followed by farcical conventions on Wednesday, in which what is known as the MCGOWAN faction carried everything, through their control of the Committees on Contested Seats. They elected their own delegates to the State Convention, nominated their own candidates and named their own City Committee. The defeated party will probably bolt, and two sets of delegates will appear at the State Convention, and thus probably introduce an element of discord into that body. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* expresses pretty sound views on the subject. It holds that no delegates, whose election or rejection is the outcome of the disgraceful primaries and farcical conventions, should have recognition from the Democracy of the State. It adds:

Not only do such proceedings forfeit all regard for their formal or informal nominations, but in view of their riotous character it is impossible to decide upon the conflicting claims of the various alleged results. Ordinarily it is utterly impossible, in the time allowed a State Convention, to pass intelligently upon the evidence in a Philadelphia contest; much more so in a contest springing out of a vote by bludgeons and black-jacks and a poll of cracked heads. If the respectable portion of the party nominate a ticket of police magistrates or a delegation to the State Convention by some such action as the late Horticultural Hall Convention it will be ratified by the party at large. Even though its action be irregular, its honesty of purpose will commend for it approbation. But the Philadelphia Democracy had better be without representation in the State Convention or on the local ticket than have men put up who were made nominees by the methods of yesterday.

It is no longer a question there which faction ought to control the organization and receive party recognition. It is simply whether the decent men of all elements shall unite to save it from the strife of those who are quarreling over what is left or whether they shall be allowed to destroy each other and the party with themselves.

There is sound sense in the suggestion that a delegation to the State Convention should be selected by some such body as the Horticultural Hall Convention. It may not be practical, but if the same men who, in the interest of decency and harmony, directed that movement, take the matter in hand, it seems to us it can be accomplished. The Democracy of the State are weary of the presence in their State Conventions of the voting cattle Philadelphia sends there in such large numbers.

Something must be done to save the party in Philadelphia from going to pieces. Large bodies of Democrats refrained from voting at the late election, and the chances are their numbers will be increased next February and the Republicans will sweep every thing. We appreciate the argument against any outside interference, but it looks as if outside interference would be forced on the party, by the presentation of the questions dividing the Philadelphia Democracy to the State Convention. The troubles there are having an unfortunate effect on the party throughout the State, for with Democratic discord and Republican frauds in Philadelphia, all the political work done by the Democracy in the other sixty-six counties goes for naught.

BIG STOCK OPERATION.

The sale of stock held by Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania Railroad was a big operation. There were 39,149 shares sold at the par price of fifty dollars, and the money amounting to $2,957,450, was paid to the order of the city on Thursday, from the treasury of the company. It was known the Sinking Fund Commissioners in Philadelphia had concluded to sell the stock, and that a syndicate of New York capitalists had been organized for its purchase, so the Board of Directors of the company resolved to secure it for the corporation. The sale has nothing to do with the trust created last year for the purchase of the stock of certain leased lines in the West, but is the act of the directory after mature deliberation. Possibly they did not care to see so large a block of stock pass into the hands of a combination antagonistic to the present management of the company. The money received by the city will be invested in its new four per cent. loan, and one result will be that three millions of outstanding city warrant will be called in.

Philadelphia operations in Pennsylvania Railroad stock have been exceedingly profitable in a direct way, aside from the indirect benefits that have resulted to the city from the extension of the power and business of the company. When the road was in progress and before, to aid in its construction, the city took 100,000 shares, par value $5,000,000, to pay for which six per cent. bonds were issued. Subsequently the city received 40,555 shares on account of dividends and privileges of subscription, and sold 81,406 shares for $4,749,553. She has also received for dividends, $8,745,623, making the total amount realized on stock, $13,495,281. From this deduct six per cent. interest on the loan, $5,317,000, and the cost of the stock, $5,000,000, and there is left $3,178,281 profit to the city on its investment, besides the $2,957,450 received from the present sale, which swells the amount to $6,135,731.

Allegheny county about the time Philadelphia made its investment in Pennsylvania Railroad stock, also subscribed for twenty thousand shares, one million of dollars, and issued bonds therefor. This stock, if it had been held up to the present time and managed as the Philadelphia stock has been, would have netted to Allegheny county on its original investment over twelve hundred thousand dollars. This would have been a very convenient margin in the county treasury at this particular juncture. But some twenty odd years ago the people of Allegheny county went crazy on the subject of repudiating their Railroad indebtedness, and sold off their stock in a huff. The leaders of both political parties headed the repudiating movement. All the newspapers of the county, with the single exception of THE PITTSBURGH POST, advocated repudiation, and officials were encouraged to go to jail to make repudiation a success. THE POST had a pretty hard battle to fight, and against big odds those days. Some of the very people and newspapers we now hear daily assailing the poverty-stricken South, because of its repudiating tendencies, were howling repudiators of our own municipal debts, on the streets of Pittsburgh and "rode the county" in advocacy of the repudiation of the solemn obligations of the people. The arguments used were the stock arguments of repudiators of public debts everywhere; precisely the same we hear now in Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Virginia and Tennessee; the people were not able to pay, they had been deceived in issuing the bonds, and the railroad company had repudiated *their* obligations. A cry was raised the county must be cut loose from all connections with the railroad corporations to which we had issued bonds, and under this pressure we exchanged our 20,000 shares of Pennsylvania railroad stock for the million of bonds we had issued to the company. The railroad directors were only too glad to make the exchange by which Allegheny county lost over a million of dollars. The worthless stock of other companies was left on our hands, to be disposed of at a mere nominal figure, but the bonds issued for it we are now taxing ourselves to pay. Contrasting the honest and intelligent management by Philadelphia of its Railroad stock and the big returns it has received, with the blundering folly of Allegheny county and the corresponding losses, is a first class lesson in political economy.

Yet we have little sympathy with this wholesale denunciation of States and communities, North or South, sometimes showing a disposition to scale, readjust, or repudiate outright (as in the case of Minnesota), their Railroad and other public debts, fastened on them by deception and often by positive fraud. It is best for them to face the music, and pay as a matter of policy. Often the repudiating purpose is based on the idea of punishing the knaves who wheedled the people into by the debt thimble-rigging processes. There is a sentiment of rugged justice in it. There was a good deal of talk here at one time of repudiating the avenue bonds, and if put to a vote, by the aid of newspaper and street corner agitators, would have carried, honest as we are. When we are disposed in our sublime self-righteousness to abuse the South and West for scaling and repudiating, we should remember our own temptations and *fall*, until the strong arm of the law put us on the right track again.

WHAT'S THE USE?

In running the HANCOCK boom in this State its directors, it seems to us, are rather foolish in permitting it to rest on the send-off it got at the Philadelphia primaries and conventions. Plain people in the country do not take kindly to rioting and homicide as preliminaries to conventions sending one-fifth of the delegates to the State Convention, nor is Philadelphia influence in State Conventions, aside from the dead weight of its forty-six delegates, a very big sum. This has been often demonstrated. It is also injudicious in the friends of General HANCOCK and Mr. BAYARD, who take pains to be "interviewed," to indulge in the free abuse of Gov. TILDEN they do. It don't hurt him, and does them no good. He has too many friends, and they should not be goaded into getting their mad up. He and his admirers, inside and outside of Pennsylvania, will very likely have something to say in determining the nomination. That's a modest way of putting it. It is a little too early to apportion out the delegates to the National Convention, for somebody may be disappointed. We see SAMUEL JOSEPHS, Esq., is announced as one of the HANCOCK delegates to the National Convention, determined on at Philadelphia. The advertised support of that distinguished statesman will hardly strengthen the hero of Gettysburg in the country. And it might be added it is not wise to incorporate the slaughter of Speaker RANDALL as an essential element of the HANCOCK boom. The Speaker is the third officer in the Government, and is the only Pennsylvania Democrat who has reached a position of commanding national influence since BUCHANAN was elected President, and he has won it by pluck and brains. Mr. RANDALL has his failings as a political leader, but even Senator WALLACE, when he attempted to place the discreet Kentuckian, BLACKBURN, in the Speaker's chair, discovered RANDALL was something of a power in the land. We have not enough Democrats in the State to adopt the sagacious policy of the cats of Kilkenny, especially in advance of the election. It is not wise, therefore, in the HANCOCK boomers to lay it down as an ultimatum that Speaker RANDALL shall never, never again be elected to Congress. And seventeenthly, as the parsons say, it is extremely probable Pennsylvania will have very little to do in determining who shall be the Democratic candidate for President. Somehow or other, the State has acquired the evil reputation in outside Democratic circles of being hopelessly Republican as regards 1880. It may not be so, but such is the current impression. New York and Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey, as possible and probable Democratic States, necessary to determine the election, will have much more weight in naming the candidate than Pennsylvania. Their decision will be conclusive on the great body of the Convention. What is the use therefore of getting excited in Pennsylvania. The Democrats in Vermont and Iowa are keeping cool.

HAS a Judge the pardoning or commuting power, ought not to be a controverted question, yet it has been raised in Philadelphia. Judge FELL last week sentenced one DE GROOT, a bigamist, and, as the evidence showed a most heartless villain, to pay a fine of $5,000 and to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two years and eleven months. The next day the Judge remitted the fine, took eleven months off the imprisonment and changed the place from the Penitentiary to the county prison. He admits he did this on the solicitation of one of DE GROOT's wives, the real one. Ordinarily it takes the Board of Pardons and the Governor to do this sort of thing, but as there has been much scandal about the Pardon Board, it is likely Judge FELL has started to reform matters on his own hook.

CONGRESSMAN STEPHENS, otherwise "ALECK," takes the trouble to send this dispatch to Augusta, Georgia:

In relation to General Grant and the next Presidency, I have said and now repeal that the South might go further and fare worse than to take him. I have said that I entertained for him personally very high regard and esteem. I have said and now repeat that I prefer him to Mr. Tilden for President. This is no change of opinion on my part. I am a Democrat of the straitest sect of the Jeffersonian school.

Of all political schools, Mr. STEPHENS has the least claim to be considered a Jeffersonian Democrat. He is simply a garrulous old granny, living on his past. GRANT represents the opposite of every thing JEFFERSON demanded in government or administration. He is a federalist and a subsydist, and that's the reason STEPHENS is for him. TILDEN is a strict constructionist in all things and especially in the use of public money, and that's the reason STEPHENS, and all the land grabbers, corporation jobbers, subsydists, and railroad sharks in the country are against him.

CURRENT NOTES.

THE Republicans in Congress seem to have made HAYES and SHERMAN take water on their proposition to call in the greenbacks and discontinue the coinage of silver. They have all at once discovered the greenback is honest money, and the eighty-three-cent dollar not to be demonetized. Senator CARPENTER of Wisconsin, yesterday in the Senate, followed the example of FORT and PRICE in the House, with a resolution opposing any change in the existing system of finances. It is now said when the message was discussed in Cabinet Secretaries EVARTS, DEVENS, SCHURZ and SHERMAN sustained Mr. HAYES in the principles enunciated and the recommendations advanced with reference to finance. MCCRARY, THOMPSON and KEY dissented from them, and warned the *De Facto* that he was taking a position upon which his party could not stand. CHITTENDEN of New York, who last session denounced greenbacks as dishonest money and silver coinage as rascally, says he cannot now find twelve Republican members who would be willing to vote away the legal tender character of greenbacks. Evidently the "honest money" party has heard something drop. It appears to be generally conceded as a result of the bungle of HAYES and SHERMAN that the latter has irretrievably destroyed his Presidential chances. In attempting to play for New York and New England support he has killed himself in the West.

UNDER the National Banking law, the National Banks of the leading cities of the country are required to have on hand at all times twenty-five per cent. of the aggregate amount of their circulation and deposits, in greenbacks. This is their "lawful money reserve." The Committee on Banking and Currency of the House yesterday directed its Chairman to report for passage an important modification of this law, requiring one-half of this lawful money reserve to be in gold or silver coin, and also providing that neither Custom House certificates or other balances shall be counted as any part of this coin reserve. The main object of the bill is to effect the distribution throughout the country of a portion of the coin that has accumulated in the United States treasury, and incidentally release a corresponding amount of the greenbacks kept by the banks as part of their reserve. The bill seems to have been approved by the committee without opposition, and its becoming a law may be counted on. It will relieve the treasury somewhat of the pressure of the dollar of the fathers, of which Mr. SHERMAN complains.

THE united testimony of Southern members of Congress, as they return from their homes to Washington, according to the Republican correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, bear witness to the great improvement in the business condition of the South. First, there is a new spirit of hopefulness and ambition, which finds expression in large projects, like the Florida canals; and, second, and of more consequence, perhaps, than these speculative schemes, there is a spirit of enterprise in legitimate business undertakings which argues well for the prosperity of that section of the country. From one and another can be heard the same story: "Our people are improving; mills are starting; such appliances as the CLEMENT attachment for preparing the cotton fibre for use are widely adopted; the mineral wealth of the mountainous districts is getting scientific attention; commercial facilities are in demand," and the like. This is the burden of the talk of Southern members when asked about the industrial condition of their constituents. The Southern situation is certainly hopeful.

THE terrible story of the lawyer, TRACY, hung at Smethport, McKean county, Dec. 4th, for the murder of his sweetheart in September, 1878, is emphasized by the horribly bungling scenes at his execution. The rope broke, and before the senseless body could be picked up and placed again on the trap four or five minutes had elapsed. It was even necessary to procure a new rope. TRACY was a young man of education and promise, but of ungovernable passion. The story is one of the saddest we have seen for many a day. It is to be hoped the scenes at the execution will induce reforms in inflicting the death penalty. There was a bill in the last Legislature providing that all executions in the State should take place in the Penitentiaries, before daylight, which contemplated the employment of an expert to do the work and the avoidance of all sensational scenes. Something of this sort should be attempted by the law-makers of the next Legislature.

THE Republicans at Washington are in hopes they have arranged matters so there will be no sparring with HAYES on the greenback and silver questions. But the feud is likely to break out at any time. The Senate Republicans have an Advisory Committee to set up o' nights with HAYES and the party. The severest critic on HAYES is BEN BUTLER, who, on Thursday, declared his message dictum that the Government had no right to issue legal tender notes in time of peace, an act of unparalleled presumption because that very question is now before the Supreme Court. "Certain is it," said the General, "when a great constitutional question has been pending before the proper tribunal, the Supreme Court, no President has heretofore given his official conviction or opinion on the subject tending to influence the Court." This is precisely what HAYES has done.

WE direct attention to the review elsewhere printed, of the opinion of Mr. Justice PAXON on the Allegheny county riot case. It will particularly interest lawyers, but at the same time parts of it will refresh the lay reader. The paper is from the pen of one of the most eminent citizens of Pennsylvania, who is thoroughly convinced of the injustice done Allegheny county, by the narrow reasoning, shallow sophistry, false law and avoidance of vital questions, in the PAXON opinion. The remarks at the outset, as to the interest of the Philadelphia Judges in the decision, compared with that of the Allegheny county courts, are remarkably strongly put. Otherwise the paper is devoted to the legal points of the case, especially those that the Supreme Court shirked, by crawling under the fence.

GENERAL GRANT had another dinner at Chicago on Saturday, and made one of his charistically thoughtful addresses. It was the Presidency of the club giving the dinner he was offered and not such an unconsidered trifle as the Presidency of the United States, as some of our Sunday papers made out. The spread on Saturday was at the rate of eight dollars a plate, which ought to provide a tolerably fair set out. GENERAL GRANT started from Chicago on Monday on his Eastward trip, going to Indianapolis, Cincinnati and then to Pittsburgh. He has made an engagement to be banqueted at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 10, 1880, after his return from Mexico. If we could hazard a guess, it will be that the Republican National Convention will be held in Chicago about that time, with GRANT only ninety miles away.

THE TILDEN Club held a meeting Friday night and divorced itself from all connection, sportive or serious, with the local GRANT boomeree. Whether it was the appearance of solicitors with subscription books that induced this step or the apprehension the crowned heads of Europe might construe the action of our enthusiastic TILDEN young men as prognosticating the alliance of HIRAM ULYSSES and SAMUEL JONES, is a profound mystery. One thing is certain it was the right thing to do. A TILDEN Club would be about as much out of place in a GRANT procession as serenading Returning Board WELLS, or at one of Mr. HAYES' Sunday evening hymn singing sociables.

MORE arrests in Ireland. It was a leading land agitator in Dublin, named BRENNAN who had made a speech endorsing the words of DAVITT that the time for resolve and action had arrived. We suppose this is John Bull's idea of free speech—in Ireland. The agitation still goes on, but the agitators are more cautious in their speeches. PARNELL is expected to leave for this country December 17th, but will be present at the trial of the prisoners at Carrick, which is expected to be concluded by the 15th.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is not only a poet but a philosopher, whose seventy years are counted by summers, whose temperment is all sunshine and is most happy when he dispenses its cheery rays to others. At a recent celebration in his honor he recited a poem in which were the following verses:

But nature lends her mirror of illusion
To win from saddening scenes our age-dimmed eyes,
And misty day dreams blend in sweet confusion
The wintry landscape and the summer skies.

So when the iron portal shuts behind us,
And life forgets us in its noise and whirl,
Visions that shunned the glaring noonday find us,
And glimmering starlight shows the gates of pearl.

I come not here your morning hour to sadden,
A limping pilgrim leaning on his staff;
I who never deemed it sin to gladden
This vale of sorrows with a wholesome laugh.

If word of mine another's gloom has lightened,
Through my dumb lips the heaven-sent message came;
If hand of mine another's task has lengthened,
It felt the guidence that it dares not claim.

AS SHOWING the durability of timber, the fact is cited that the piles of a bridge built by Trajan were found, after having been driven some 1,600 years, to be petrified four inches, the rest of the wood being in its ordinary condition. The elm piles under the piers of London bridge have been in use more than 700 years, and are not yet materially decayed, and beneath the foundation of Savoy place, London, oak, elm, beach and chestnut piles and planks were found in a perfect state of preservation, after having been there for 650 years. Again, while taking down the old walls of Tunbridge Castle, Kent, England, there was found in the middle of a thick stone wall a timber curb which had been enclosed for 700 years; and some timber of an old bridge was discovered while digging for the foundations of a house at Windsor which must have been placed there prior to the year 1396.

One Church Fair Too Many.

THERE has been one church fair too many. The Oxford Presbyterian Congregation, in the saintly city of Philadelphia, having a six thousand dollar organ to pay for, resorted to the everlasting church fair and held it in the church building. Too much fire was left in the stove used for cooking oysters and such things necessary to a church fair, and the society, to use language on Wednesday morning found itself out a two hundred thousand dollar church, a six thousand dollar organ, which it still owes some money on, and eight thousand dollars' worth of fair goods, on all of which there was little more than forty thousand dollars of insurance. The net loss is considerably more than a hundred thousand dollars, and all because the church had bought an expensive musical instrument before it had the money to pay for it. Under such provocation a lottery of the old fashioned kind.—fair and square, with money prizes—should be invoked.

A National Blessing

is SOZODONT, for there can be no "foul-mouthed" man or woman who uses it. It is purifying, beautifying, and exquisite in flavor. Whoever uses it regularly will keep his teeth for years, and whoever abstains denies himself a great luxury. It costs comparatively but little money, and is invaluable.

Why is SPAULDING'S GLUE like love? Because it forms strong attachments. Oh, dear.

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PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Broad is the road that leads to debt,
And thousands walk together there;
Prompt payments find a narrow rut,
With here and there a passenger.

Soft as silk with golden hair,
Bright as stars were her eyes of blue;
Truly my lady loved me too,
Did it break my heart when my love lay dead?
Why, bless your soul, she didn't die,
Time wrought a change as it onward sped;
She loves another—so do I,

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has been visiting the Ex-Empress Eugenie.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES meant to be a lawyer, but becoming a doctor he became a poet.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN sent a valuable sword to be raffled for at a Roman Catholic fair recently held at Syracuse, N. Y.

GOVERNOR MCCLELLAN has not been very ill again, as was reported. He is regaining strength and will soon have entirely recovered his health.

SENATOR THURMAN, it is said appropriately called the bouquets sent to his desk on the day the Senate met "flowers sent to decorate my political coffin,"

A PROFESSOR of the Iowa University is charged with placing eighty kegs of beer where they would do the most good in electing him to the State Senate.

REPRESENTATIVE J. C. S. BLACKBURN of Kentucky, calls the alleged "Grant boom" at the South "the sublimely insane inspiration of a few jackasses."

A HARD-WORKING girl who was recently married in Groton, N. Y., bought the groom's wedding clothes, paid the marriage fee and all other expenses.

POE'S old Richmond teacher, Mr. J. H. Clarke, now lives at a venerable age in Baltimore, and has been quoted as giving reminiscences of his famous pupil.

THE Providence *Press* tells of a lady in that city, who, after attentively examining a bust in a window, eagerly inquired, "And who was this Terra Cotta, anyway."

THE toughest thing we have heard about any candidate for office in this section, says the Boston *Herald*, is that he got his poker chips cashed after he "experienced rel n"

SENATOR BECK remarked in Washington on Monday: "If Jim Blaine and Ben Hill will only stay away until after the holidays we can transact a good deal of business.

MRS. LINCOLN has written that she expects to visit Washington this winter, but it is said that her friends will not permit her to do so, fearing the effect of the visit on her mind.

"MY dear boy," said an Oil City father to his son, "Washington could not tell a lie." "Humph," said the young philosopher, "I guess he didn't try very hard; I could tell one."

SENATOR INGALLS (Rep.) of Kansas, says that he thinks that the next Presidential contest will be "the most violent, convulsive and dangerous that has ever occurred in our history.

THE official canvass of the vote of Minnesota gives Pillsbury (Rep.) for Governor 56,918 votes, and Rice (Dem.) 41,588 votes. The Republican loss, as compared with last year, is 2,194.

THE Philadelphia Exhibition dies hard. The Fairmount Park Commissioners insist upon a removal of the buildings, except those intended to be permanent, and the show managers resist this order.

BARTLEY COMPBELL'S "Galley Slave" was played at Haverly's, New York, on Monday night, and made a genuine hit. The Author was called before the curtain. It is now running to crowded houses.

SENATOR HOAR strongly advises patent owners not to spend their money in trying to get their patents extended. He says that experience shows that no bill for the extension of any seventeen year patent can pass Congress.

AN old oyster-digger, who had caugh billions and eaten millions of the delicious bivalve, was delighted with a dish given him at a church fair, called "oyster stew." He said it was so new to him—he was sick of oysters.

A STRONG party of citizens of Bucksport, Maine, are moving for a repudiation of the town, contracted by a loan to the Bangor and Bucksport Railroad, on the ground of irregularities in the action of the town when the bonds were issued.

OUT of politeness toward the women voters who will cast their ballots at the last election in Boston the Board of Aldermen passed an order prohibiting smoking in and around the polling places from the time of opening the polls till noon.

ADA CLIFTON, an actress, became discouraged in Cincinnati, because she could not get employment. Going into the green room of the Robinson Opera House, she drank a glass of wine, remarked, "This is my last drink," placed a pistol to her breast and fired; but the wound did not kill her.

A ST. LOUIS boy was delighted, when a fine, six-bladed knife dropped down to him apparently from the sky. Wrapped around it was a piece of paper on which was written, "We are fastened in the dome; for heaven's sake help us out." Two girls had ascended to the top of the court house, and closed a self-locking door.

FROM the London *Times*: "The working classes must be told that they are as apt to make mistakes, both of the heart and the head, as their so-called betters are; and that if they do make mistakes, they will reap the consequences. They may not be worse than their neighbors, but they have no reason to believe themselves better."

THE Earl of Sefton would be to-day almost the wealthiest man in England if his ancestors had not sold, for a comparative trifle, all his harbor right, held under an ancient grant, to the town of Liverpool, and the Marquis of Donegal would to-day be thrice as rich as the richest man in Ireland had he not recklessly leased the town of Belfast on perpetual leases at nominal rents, receiving in so doing heavy "fines," or payments.

MRS. LUCY H. HOOPER writes that during the late cold bright weather in Paris Madame Christine Nilsson "might have been met daily, walking at a pace that would have rendered it difficult for most men to keep up with her, along the Rue de la Paix. She is looking very well, though her beauty has lost that exquisite semi-angelic character that used to lend such a charm to her impersonations; she looks now like a healthy, handsome Scandinavian woman, with high cheek bones and a bright complexion, and not like a stray seraph, as she used to do.

BAYARD'S PLAN

Of Withdrawing the Legal Tender Character of Greenbacks,

And What He Says in Explanation of It.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Special of Yesterday.]

Senator Bayard's joint resolution to make the United States Treasury notes receivable for all dues to the United States, excepting duties on imports, and to take away from them their legal tender qualities, is attracting a good deal of attention. It is regarded with much favor by many Democratic Senators and members who have not agreed with Senator Bayard heretofore in his financial measures. A good many prominent Democrats from all sections of the country are saying that it offers a basis on which all the Democrats of the country can unite. Senator Bayard himself holds this view. To-day, in conversation with your correspondent, he said:

"It seems to me that this is a measure on which every Democrat in the country can unite. There is nothing in any Democratic platform which has been promulgated anywhere in this country up to this time that conflicts with this resolution. The Democratic party has always declared in favor of honest money, and now it is in a position to secure honest money by taking a single step, and that a short one. I do not touch the question of whether the paper circulation shall consist of Treasury notes or National Bank notes. The resolution does not contemplate that. That question can be left until it is time to meet it. But I simply propose that now, when Treasury notes are payable in gold, and are being paid in gold, we shall take away the legal tender quality—which Democrats have always held they never ought to have had—and thereby insure to the people of the country that hereafter they shall not be subjected to loss by having the currency on the basis of which they make their contracts depreciate on their hands."

"Would the adoption of your resolution and the repeal of the legal tender quality of the greenback affect the volume of greenbacks in circulation?" asked your correspondent.

"Not at all," he replied. "They would still remain in circulation as Treasury notes, and would be redeemable in coin by the Government as they are now. There would be no appreciable difference, because they are to-day equivalent with coin. The real difference would be that no one would be forced to take them—that is, we should abandon the position of making them arbitrarily legal tenders without regard to their value, and should make them what they ought to be—Treasury notes redeemable in coin. This would make them better money than they are now, and of course they would circulate as freely as they do now."

"Would not the adoption of your resolution force the banks to keep a coin reserve instead of a greenback reserve, as they do now, and so force them to put in circulation the greenbacks which are now hoarded in their vaults?

"Not necessarily," he replied. "The law authorizes the banks to use greenbacks as a reserve. They could do so still, but the difference would be this: If you take a $5 National Bank note, for instance, to a bank and ask to have it redeemed, the bank can offer you a $5 greenback, and you must accept it, because it is a legal tender; but if this resolution should become a law, and the legal tender quality of the greenback should be taken away, the bank would be forced to give you coin for your bank bill if you demanded it. The bank, of course, could take its greenbacks to the Treasury and get coin for them. So it would be protected."

"What do you think of the prospect for the adoption of your resolution?"

"I do not know," he replied. "I hope it will be—first, because I believe it would be the right thing to do; and, second, because I think it would be sound policy on the part of the Democratic party. If the Democratic majority in Congress will take this step it will cut the ground right out from under the feet of our opponents, and it will very greatly increase the faith of the people in us. In my judgment, the people of the North do not cherish any sectional bitterness toward the South. They are not frightened by the cry of a 'Solid South,' but they are not quite certain whether the South can be trusted on questions relating to the currency. If the Southern and Western Democrats would pass such a measure as this it would insure honest money, and would give the North confidence in their financial intentions."

The Senator's attention being called to a criticism in the New York *Herald*, that he had not risen to the high plane of putting himself in line with the President's recommendations, he replied:

"All I have to say about that is that I am at least honest in what I have proposed, and mean what I say."

There is a deal of force in this remark, in view of the fact, which is a fact, that the President has told a number of prominent Republicans that he did not mean to raise any issue in his message, and gave them to understand that he was only talking for effect.

MADDENED MORMONS.

Apostle John Taylor Talks Fight on Righteous Polygamy.

NEW YORK, December 5.—A Salt Lake special reports the *Deseret News*, the official organ of the Mormon Church, as saying that the Apostle Jno. Taylor, during the Mormon conference at Provo, near Lake Utah, last Sunday evening, touched upon the political rights of the people in their connection with the government of the nation. The laws should be obeyed and its officers respected, he said, yet there was a principle in connection with our social life—one of the greatest principles advanced by the Lord for the good of the human family, with which one of the laws of the land was at variance. "We know that the Lord has transmitted the law of plural marriages through His holy priesthood. I know it, and all the decrees and edicts of the world cannot change my mind." He contrasted the course of a certain king when Daniel was cast into the den of lions and that of President Hayes, when asked to pardon one of their brethren. "But then that king was a heathen and the latter a Christian. This action regarding our religious belief has been decided by the courts and the laws of God are at variance with them. Which shall we obey?" Here the speaker called upon the congregation to manifest, by raising the right hands, if they were in favor of obeying the laws of God in this respect, which call was unanimously responded to by the congregation. From this expression of the Apostle, President of the Church, and it certainly wishes the world to believe him, he unquestionably talks fight. This controversy now is simply reduced to the question, which shall prevail, the laws of the United States or the alleged revelation of God to the Mormon priesthood?

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, have felt his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERAR, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*
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SLEEP.

[JOHN G. SAXE has written a good many funny poems in his day, but nothing, we think for genuine wit and humor, to surpass his effusion on "Sleep."

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!"
So Sancho Panza said, and so say I:
And bless him also that he didn't keep
His great discovery to himself; or try
To make it—as the lucky fellow might—
A close monopoly by "patent right!"

Yes, bless the man who first invented sleep!
(I really can't avoid the iteration;)
But blast the man, with curses loud and deep,
Whate'er the rascal's name, or age, or station,
Who first invented, and went round advising,
That artificial cut-off—"early rising!"

"Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed,"
Observes some solemn, sentimental owl—
Maxims like these are very cheaply said:
But ere you make yourself a fool or fowl,
Pray just inquire about their rise or fall,
And whether larks have any beds at all!

The "time for honest folks to be a-bed"
Is in the morning, if I reason right:
And he who cannot keep his precious head
Upon his pillow till it's fairly light,
And so enjoy his forty morning winks,
Is up—to knavery; or else—he drinks!

Thomson, who sung about the "seasons," said
It was a glorious thing to rise in season;
But then he said it—lying—in his bed—
At ten o'clock, A. M.—the very reason
He wrote so charmingly. The simple fact is
His preaching wasn't sanctioned by his practice!

'Tis doubtless well to be sometimes awake—
Awake to duty and awake to truth—
But when, alas! a nice review we take
Of our best deeds and days, we find, in sooth,
The hours that leave the slightest cause to weep,
Are those we passed in childhood, or—in sleep!

'Tis beautiful to leave the world awhile
For the soft visions of the gentle night!
And, free at last from mortal care and guile,
To live as only in the angels' sight;
In sleep's sweet realms cozily shut in,
Where, at the worst, we only DREAM of sin!

So let us sleep, and give the Maker praise.
Like the lad who, when his father thought
To clip his morning nap by hackneyed phrase
Of vagrant worm by early songster caught,
Cried, "Served him right! It's not at all surprising.
The worm was punished, sir, for early rising."

FARM AND GARDEN.

DISTRIBUTION OF FARM PRODUCTS.—An Illinois man who has been studying the census with reference to the distribution of the country's resources, writes to the *Nation* as follows: "With the exception of New York and Delaware, each State east of Indiana had fewer cattle in actual number in 1870 than in 1860, while every State except Maine had gained in population. New York, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin are the only States east of the Mississippi in which the actual number of cattle increased, and of these Wisconsin alone shows an increase in proportion to increase of population. Hogs increased only in Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Sheep only in Pennsylvania Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, east of the Mississippi. The food animals in the total States east of the Mississippi are in actual decrease. West of the Mississippi cattle diminished in number in Missouri, Oregon, California, and even in Texas. Sheep also diminished in Texas. Hogs diminished in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Between 1860 and 1870 Illinois gained 142,200 cattle, 221,000 hogs, 201,035 sheep, but the gain in population was 800,000, or more than the gain in food animals. New York gained 80,000 cattle and 800,000 people in the same decade. The value of these comparisons was greatly modified by the occurrence of the war in that decade, and the census of next year will not conform to it altogether, but in a general way the country east of the Mississippi will be a large consumer of the surplus raised to the west of that river." This need not alarm the people of the East, however, as they still seem to have money enough to pay for all they get and keep increasing the demand.

MULCHING FRUIT AND OTHER TREES.—Mulching is an auxiliary in the hands of an intelligent and experienced fruit grower, by which he is enabled to protect the roots of his fruit and other trees and shrubs against heat and cold, drouth and sudden changes of the weather; also to check an early flow of sap in the spring, and thus save the fruit buds from late frosts.

To use mulching to an advantage requires careful thought and good judgment. Some objects must be in view, and work in that direction on philosophical principles. There are times during the growing season when the ground becomes dry and hot. A little of the right kind of mulching at such times, spread on the ground over the roots of the trees and wet once or twice a week, will not only be the means of saving the trees, but keep them in a good healthy growing condition. Great care should be taken not to leach the ground about the roots by constantly dashing on water. Thousands of promising trees are killed annually by so doing, especially those that have recently been transplanted.

In all cases mulch first, and then wet the mulching. Let the ground absorb moisture from the mulching.

In regard to mulching fruit and other trees and shrubs for winter protection, it depends altogether upon what condition the ground is in late in the fall. If it is dry the mulch should be applied and kept wet until the ground becomes properly saturated with moisture; but if late in the fall and the ground is as wet as it is now no mulching is required.

Fruit trees should be mulched late in the winter or early in the spring when the ground is well frozen about the roots, and kept in that condition till freezing is over in the spring. Probably more trees are killed or injured at that season of the year than any other. A few warm days early in the spring, if trees are not mulched, will excite their roots to action, and then a sudden change of the weather and a hard freeze is almost sure to rupture the roots and the bark of the trees near the surface of the ground.

Grape roots and the roots of rose bushes should be managed the same as the roots of fruit trees. The vines and rose bushes should be taken down late in the fall, trimmed and covered with nothing but moist earth. If properly done at the right time there can be no question but that they will come out perfect in the spring.—*Farmer's Union.*

DRY EARTH AS BEDDING FOR STOCK.—There is nothing more useful in promoting the health and comfort of stock during the winter season, the *Kansas Farmer* maintains, when animals have to be housed and fed, than dry earth. While it is the most abundant, cheapest and easily acquired of all absorbents and disinfectants, it is almost entirely neglected. Straw makes a very imperfect bedding. It serves no purpose whatever, as an absorbent and only indifferently well for keeping the animals clean.

Farmers who have comfortable barns and stables for their stock should, during the dry season in the fall, and before freezing commences, gather from roads and sources of supply that are convenient, and store under cover, enough pulverized dry earth to keep the stalls and sleeping apartments of their stock well supplied through the winter. A good bed of dry earth is far more comfortable for hogs than one of straw, but both should be used.

For keeping the stables where milch cows are sheltered and fed, clean and sweet, fine dry earth is superior to anything else. The liquid voiding of the animals is absorbed and all smells prevented from pervading the premises. A dusting of dry earth banishes vermin from stock, and is at once the simplest, most convenient and harmless of all remedies for, or prevention of, vermin. As a saver of manure for those who value this source of farm wealth, dry earth is the most complete.

There is nothing more desirable than clean, sweet cow-stables if good milk and butter are objects and no other means will achieve this end so thoroughly, so conveniently and without expense, as to have convenient for use through the winter a supply of dry earth.

WINTERING COLTS.—It should be the especial effort of every horse breeder within the next month, to see that the foals of the season are in proper condition to be easily wintered. If they are thin in flesh and unthrifty, it will be a difficult task to bring them through the cold and storms of winter safely. They will require much closer attention, more careful housing from storms, and, better and more food than those that commence the cold season in good flesh. They should have been taught to eat long before this time, and by following the instructions which we gave a month ago, in reference to feeding, they can soon be got in fair flesh. We do not advocate high feeding on heating grains, with close confinement to the stable, but we do urge that liberal feeding on oats, with a little oil-meal or wheat bran occasionally added, and plenty of grass, with protection from storms, is essential to a perfect development of the colt. We reject in toto the doctrine that the way to make a hardy horse is to starve the colt—it is against nature. Starving and freezing in the bleak fields during winter, on the one hand, and pampering on corn in warm stables without exercise, are the Scylla and Charybdis that must be shunned with equal care by the breeder of horses. Both extremes are injurious—it does not pay either to pamper or starve the young things. It will not do to keep them always shut up in a warm stable, nor to turn them out in the fields, to take the weather as it comes. The "golden mean" lies in an abundance of wholesome nutritious food, with plenty of room to romp and race and play at their own good pleasure, when the weather is fair, and a warm shelter to which they can resort when it storms. —*National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.*

GREEN MANURING.—The more I see of plowing down green crops the more I become convinced of its utility. Even if there is only a short growth so that it covers the ground well, and though young and tender, exhibiting little manurial value according to analysis, yet the effect is undoubted and considerable. It adds to the fertility and improves the mechanical condition beyond what the means would seem to warrant, though it is known that shading the ground mellows and cools it and thus lessens what evaporation of its fertilizing gasses might take place. Where the land is designed for a spring crop, rye is perhaps the best to sow, as it grows a heavy mat by late fall, and if intended for corn, quite a heavy growth can be turned down before planting. If the soil is in good condition and its fertility not too much reduced, buckwheat may be substituted for rye. This is especially good for earlier sowing where a crop of rye or wheat or barley has been removed. The ground in this case will be better shaded and hence protected; will be mellower and weeds are kept down. The pea also is of great benefit. Any plant that grows well and covers the ground will answer. The matter is dependent somewhat upon circumstances, such as the cheapness of the seed, the plant best adapted to poor or rich land, sandy or clay soil, etc.

FATTENING POULTRY.—Most kinds of poultry are like Indians, great tramps, and, when growing and developing muscle and bone, we should let them tramp, but when it comes to fattening, the more quietly they can be kept, the more quickly they will be ready for the table. Manur poultry, when confined in close, dark, neat and well-ventilated quarters, can be fattened more thoroughly and cheaply in a fortnight than that running at large can be in a month; of course the fowls must be in healthy and thriving condition when shut up. If infested with lice that are constantly sucking away at their life's blood, it is almost impossible to fatten them. To guard against any such drawback, and to render the air pure, it is always best to whitewash the apartments in which they are confined, and to examine the birds for vermin, and if any are found, a little flour of sulphur sprinkled under their feathers will remedy the trouble. Corn is the grain for fattening, as it contains so large a per cent of oil. Nothing will fatten poultry so rapidly as corn meal mixed up with milk, especially if this mash is scalded and fed warm. The number of meals in a day is not so important as is regularity, but three meals we consider better than four, as this gives opportunity for digestion. The first ration should be fed early in the morning, as the hen is an early bird, and her first thought is for something to eat. The last ration may be given just before roosting time, and the other midway between the two. Good for fattening as is a mush of meal and milk, it should be remembered that hens and turkeys, and indeed, all animals, like a variety. For their dinner, therefore, we recommend boiled potatoes, and, if some lard scraps, or hashed liver, or refuse meat of any kind, be mixed with the potatoes, all the better; always take care to feed no more at a time than the flock will eat greedily. Keeping food constantly before poultry, as some recommend, is wasteful, as it clogs their appetites and keeps them scratching when they ought to be sleeping on their roosts. Sleep is a great auxiliary to fat. Pure water is another auxiliary, and should be furnished to poultry without stint. Fattened in this manner, we are confident that a pound of turkey can be put into market as cheaply as a pound of beef, and a pound of chicken as cheaply as a pound of pork.—*Massachusetts Plowman.*

Case of Extremely Weak Sight Cured by Dr. Sadler, 256 Penn Avenue.

[From Cadiz (Ohio) Sentinel.]

Miss Bell Harrison, sister of Dr. H. H. Harrison and Captain A. J. Harrison, hardware dealer of this place, who has suffered so severely for several years with her eyes, beginning with simply weak and blurred sight which gradually increased until any attempt at vision was extremely painful, and light so unbearable as to confine her so closely that her health was badly broken, has gradually and steadily improved under the treatment of O. W. Sadler, M. D., the Oculist of Pittsburgh, until she can use her eyes in any light without pain, and her health is better than for years.

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TALLEYRAND'S CAPTIVATOR.

A Queer Meeting of Lovers and Husbands at Denver.

[From the Boston Herald.]

Seeing a half-told story, with all the point left out, floating through the newspapers, concerning the once famous Mme. Grant, afterwards Mme. de Talleyrand, Princess de Benevento, of the Imperial Court, I will tell you the story as it was related to me by one who was present in Paris at the time it occurred. When Talleyrand was sent to England in 1762, on a secret mission from France he fell in with a lady of great personal beauty and of brilliant wit, though totaly uncultivated. Much as has been written about this woman, whose history was somewhat a mystery but of whose ignorance, *ecourderies* and arrogance everybody has heard. Some say that her maiden name was Dayot, and that she was born at L'Orient. It is certain that she married, in early youth, Captain Grant, an officer of the British army, in service at Calcutta. In 1793 Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the famous "Junius Letters," was sent to India as a member of the Council of Bengal, and when there became enamored of the wife of Captain Grant. She deserted her husband and entered into a *liaison*, with Sir Philip Francis, whereupon Captain Grant brought suit against Francis for heavy damages, before Judge Barwell, which he recovered, and also obtained a divorce. How long she lived with Francis is not known, but she subsequently passed under the protection of William Mackintosh, a British merchant, with whom she returned to Europe. From this time we lose sight of her till her reappearance as the captivator of Talleyrand. It is well known that Napoleon obtained from Pope Pius VII, a brief of secularization for Talleyrand, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that he subsequently married Mme. Grant, and who, in consequence of his transformation, became no less a personage than Mme. de Talleyrand, the Princess of Benevente, of the Imperial Court. The refusal of Napoleon to admit her to Court nearly produced a rupture between him and Talleyrand, and it was avoided only by the yielding of the Emperor. At the peace of Amiens a crowd of Englishmen rushed over to France, among whom happened to be Captain Grant, Sir Philip Francis and Judge Barwell. Mme. de Talleyrand, hearing of the arrival of these old acquaintances in Paris, invited them to dine with her at the Chateau Valleneay, thus assembling under her roof four persons having peculiar relations to her—Captain Grant, her first husband; Judge Barwell, who presided at his suit for divorce; Sir Philip Francis, the cause of the estrangement, and Talleyrand the husband of the divorced woman. Having introduced Mme. de Talleyrand, I will proceed to tell the promised anecdote. Talleyrand, having the intention of entertaining the celebrated Denon, Chief of the Scientific Corps, carried by Bonaparte to Egypt in his expedition in 1798, and wishing to do him great honor, requested his wife to read up some of Denon's writings which could be found on a certain shelf in his library. Mme, de Talleyrand, having a very cloudy idea of the notability whom her husband was about to entertain, mistook the name of Denon for that of Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe." So, unfortunately, seeing the somewhat similar name of Defoe upon the shelf, she seized the book containing the fascinating story, and made herself very familiar with the shipwreck and hardships of that famous "cast-away" and in the flush of her newfound knowledge, discoursed with great fluency to Denon upon his supposed adventures, thus mistaking him for Defoe, a gentleman who had lived at least 160 years previously. Talleyrand sat aghast, listening to the misplaced eloquence of his wife on the subject of the shifts, privations and trials of her guest during his sojourn on the uninhabited island. M. Denon remained silent and puzzled, and the confusion of the listeners reached its climax when Mme. de Talleyrand suddenly faced M. Denon with the abrupt question. "Ou est maintenant votre homme Vendredi ?" (Where is your man Friday now?) Talleyrand's appreciation of the ridiculous overcame his sense of chivalry to conceal his wife's blunder, and he exclaimed to Denon: "Mme. Talleyrand thinks she has the honor of talking to the author of 'Robinson Crusoe.'"

CHARMING MEXICAN CITY.

Life at Oures, the Capital City of Sonore.

[Correspondence Washington Republican.]

It has a population of 8,000, the handsomest town of the State except Hermosa and very wealthy. Its streets are laid out at right angles; houses large, and built of stone, and unlike anything we had before seen in Mexico. Many buildings were painted in crude imitation of marble, with pleasing verandas and shade about them. In the centre of the town is a large plaza, where the large State Capitol stands, two stories, square and plain, built of brick, and having a large Legislative hall and court room and other handsome office rooms. The plaza around the building is not ornamented, but another plaza near it is very attractive and is worthy of even a pretentious town. It is one lovely *parterre* of flowers, shrubs and trees hanging with all delicious southern fruit and surrounded with ornamental shade, with a great many iron settees and chairs for visitors. It was a lively and lovely resort. South of this stood the splendid brick residence of Governor Piscaro, the strongest partisan of the State, a fine and venerable-looking chieftain. Around it is a wide, ornamental veranda, and outlying a magnificent garden of flowers, and orange, fig, date, apreiot, pear and other choice fruits. It is now occupied temporarily by one George A. Hunter, who is at the head of the great San au Drase and Mine Grande mines of $10,000,000. We found a hotel, kept by a Frenchman, to be well kept—all the delicacies of the tropics on hand. At night, special invitations were sent us to visit the house of the rich and cultivated widow, Mme. Aquillar where a brilliant party and dance was given. Fifteen or twenty charming Castillian brunettes of bewitching grace were there wearing perfect toilets. Most of them were rich, and nobody there to marry them. We give the hint to Washington boys wanting rich wives. They were surely modest, graceful and lovable women. A number of them played the piano and sang operatic airs equal to Nilsson or Rosa. We saw also a telephone operating in the mansion, connected with the large ranche of the son, four miles off. The stores of Oures are some of them large and ornamental. But few mechanics are there. The poor find work on the farms and mills around the town. General Peiqueria works a large gold mine near Delicias. The town has clean streets, paved with stone. The ladies wear no hats, but, like Peruvian women, wear *rebosas*, or shawls, covering the face all but the eyes, dress finely, and the younger cannot go on the streets alone. One church is here, a Catholic, of attracrive Moorish architecture, daily thronged with young people, who go, we suppose, as their only pleasure, and linger in praise and song. But, perhaps, the most interesting greeting we got was meeting with an old American. Colonel George M. Green, who for twenty years has lived in and served Mexico, winning a reputation for courage and chivalric conduct equal to the most dashing Spaniard knights of old in many a battle. He has medals and Congressional diplomas of honor of the highest grade, and enjoys the love of the whole people. He it was to whom Maximilian surrendered himself on the 17th of June, 1867, while he was in command of the American Legion. Of this surrender he makes a story of absorbing interest, and relates as well the appearance of the famous Princess Salm Salm (so well known in Washington during our own war). It was early in the morning and he lay wakefully in his tent, thoroughly *en dishabille*, only shirt and drawers on, when the tent curtains were thrown back and the plumed princess, like an apparition of one of the Moslem *houris*, in exquisite drapery of costume, appeared before him.

She bowed, and with the infinite sweetness of voice and grace which had once captured the whole machinery of the War Department at Washington, and brought scores of generals at her feet, said, "Good morning: Colonel Green, I presume," and went on in apology for so abrupt an entrance to his tent, amid his own squirmings to hide himself between blankets. Finally he had her seated, and became reconciled to his state and fate. She explained, told him of her husband's then imprisonment, and begged a way through the lines to see him, in piteous tones and tears. The Colonel sent for two persons, one your Lieutenant Hoxie, and tried to oblige her. She went off on her way with the officers, in an effort to get to the Prince through the lines, and on the way was met and detained by other officers on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and sent out of the place, under the suspicion, which suddenly went out, that she was conspiring or would conspire with officers improperly. But the Prince was soon released, and her promises never to forget the Colonel she has kept, and has written him since from her royal home in Austria. The services of the Prince in our war was, the Colonel says, the plea in his behalf which saved him from a death like the Emperor himself suffered.

JOHN SMITH, T.

An Old Time Man Slayer's Trouble With Gen. Jackson.

[J. Gillespie in the St. Louis Republican.]

I see from the papers that a discussion is going on touching the life and character of the celebrated John Smith, T. or, as he was generally known, Jack Smith. He was a very conspicuous personage in early days and had the reputation of being blood-thirsty and dangerous. I derived most of my information concerning him from Missouri miners who had gone to the Galena mines in early times. I had heard so much about him that I availed myself of the first opportunity to make his personal acquaintance. This happened in the fall of 1834. I was returning home from Kentucky, where I had spent the spring and summer of that year. The boat on which I was traveling touched at Cairo, and Smith and his negro servant came on board, going to Selma. They were both armed to the teeth, in fact, loaded down with rifles, pistols and bowie-knives, and Smith carried a gun which resembled a huge walking-cane. The cabin, in those days, on steamers, was on the lower deck, and as soon as it was known that Smith was on board a hurried consultation took place among the cabin passengers in which they determined to make common cause, if any difficulty occurred between any of them and Smith. I did not enter into the arrangement, as I had great desire to converse with him. He seemed to discover at a glance that they looked at him askance. As soon as the boat started he pushed through to the guard behind the wheel-house, which was surrounded by a railing and was a pleasant place to stand or sit and view the scenery. I followed him in a few moments and tried to engage him in conversation. He at first seemed to regard me with suspicion, but finally became quite cordial and communicative, and soon remarked upon the manner of the passengers. I told him they regarded him as a dangerous man and as having killed a great many persons. He replied that he had; that circumstances had thrown him into the society of the most desperate and lawless men in the world and that he was obliged to fight his way through, and in doing so he had endeavored never to allow anyone to get the advantage of him: but, said he, very emphatically; "I assure you, sir, that I never killed a man without being able to lay my hand upon my heart and declare most sincerely before God that I was fully justified."

I wished to engage him in conversation in reference to his difficulty with Gen. Jackson. He said that affair grew out of the circumstance of his contemplated entry of some lands in Arkansas, upon which, I think, he said there were medicinal springs. He applied to the Commissioner of the General Land Office to enter them, and was informed by him that the lands were withdrawn from sale. He further inquired at whose instance this was done, and was advised that it was at the suggestion of Gen. Jackson. Smith said that Jackson knew of his intention to enter the land; that it had been communicated to him in confidence; whereupon he sent a challenge to the General who paid no attention to it, but prepared himself for a street encounter, Smith having gone to Nashville in the meantime. One Sunday morning, when Jackson was dismounting from his horse at the church door, in the midst of a crowd, one of his pistols went off, to the great consternation of the assemblage. Jackson was greatly enraged, and mounted his horse and swore by the Eternal, that he would kill Smith, who hearing of the threat left town. I asked him why, if he had gone to Nashville to have a fight with Jackson he left when he heard he was seeking him. Smith said: "I wanted a fair fight with Jackson, but I knew, after what had happened, that he would be upon me with his myrmidons." The matter ended here, but Smith said that he afterwards expected to be engaged in an affair in which Jackson would be concerned. He said he had some important business to transact which required him to travel through a section of country in which Jackson's army was encamped (whether it was for the Creek or Seminole war I don't remember), but he said he was giving the encampment as wide a berth as possible. While riding along the bridle path in the piney woods some two or three miles from where the army lay, he observed a man ahead of him with his shirt-sleeves rolled up, and a pistol in his hand. He instantly imagined that Gen. Jackson had got wind of his being on the road, and that the man he saw was one of his emissaries sent out to kill him. He prepared himself accordingly, and upon getting a little nearer he discovered that it was his friend Carroll who he knew was unfriendly to Jackson. He immediately rode up and was warmly greeted by Carroll, who informed him that he was then practicing pistol shooting. Carroll said that he and Coffee were rival candidates for the office of Colonel of one of the regiments at the encampment, and that Gen. Jackson was taking an underhand advantage of him in favor of Coffee, and that if he was beaten it would be through Jackson's influence, and he had arranged to challenge Coffee, and a man named Douglass was to challenge Jackson, and he desired Smith to challenge some other man (I don't remember his name). Smith said he entered heartily into the arrangement and got down and Carroll shot with his pistols, which were manufactured by his negro man, and he made splendid shots with them. He cut the string which was the mark. It was agreed that he (Carroll) was to have one of the pistols to use, if the duels came off; but the whole thing fell to the ground, as Carroll was elected.

I asked Smith about the man Douglass, of whom I had never before heard. He said he belonged to the Douglass family of Scotland, and was a descendant of the celebrated Black Douglass. He also stated that he thought he was the bravest man he ever knew, and that he did not believe that Douglass ever saw the time when he would turn on his heel to save his life, if duty or honor prompted him. I asked him what he thought of Jackson's courage. He said if Jackson was not excited he was not destitute of prudence, but, said he, if you excite him, and this earth was a magazine of gun-powder, he would hurl a fire brand into it and blow it to atoms to obtain satisfaction.

High Art Theatrical Criticism.

[From the Milwaukee Sun.]

Mary Anderson is a marvel, and can take on more emotions and dresses in a single evening than any of them. She is about six feet in height when in repose, but when her frame is charged with emotions and she gets mad or excited, she seems to raise right up out of the stage and telescope until she is eighteen or nineteen feet high, and others look like dwarfs. She is the most versatile actress we ever sat in front of. At times she would put on a sweet, lovely look, and you would have to be held by two persons to keep you from rushing on the stage and tell her that you loved her like a steam engine, and then she would put on a dying look, and a wild, scared, desperate expression so you would want to rush out after a doctor. At times we would give a million dollars (in notes) to be in the place of Clifford, who didn't seem to know that she wanted him to hug her, and then again, when she got sassy at him, and began to roll her eyes, and her breast began to heave, and she began to swallow something, and look as though she was dying for a drink, we wouldn't have been within reach of her for $800. It was a singular study when her breast got to heaving. She must have a suit of lungs like a blacksmith's bellows, and when in her excitement she would exhaust them, she would look so thin that you could trace her wishbone with the naked eye; but when, in her passion, her lungs became inflated, her bust rounded out and her dress fitted like the paper on the wall, and then all she lacked was her own natural Mary Anderson smile to make the average man give a Pacific railroad if she were his. Again, in the matter of weeping, Miss Anderson holds over all of them. It is said that Mary has never been in love, and knows nothing of that holy passion except what she has been told. If such is the case she has had the best teacher in the world, for her love-making is the most perfect ever seen on any stage. If we have said enough to show that we consider Mary Anderson the best on the stage, in our awkward way, then that is all right. That is what we started out to do.

Beecher's Sensationalism.

[Baltimore Gazette.]

Attention was called a few days ago to the low grade of political honesty and morality set forth in the Thanksgiving-day sermon, or rather stump speech, delivered by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at the Plymouth Church. Low sensationalism marked its polities and morality and now here is a sample of the religion given out from the pulpit of that Church on Sunday last. Mr Beecher recited the following imaginary conversation between a believer and a peasant. The latter asks concerning Our Savior:

"Of what country?"
"Nazareth."
"Who were his parents?"
"Joseph and Mary, reputedly."
"Who was His mother?"
"Mary, who just escaped a divorce through the magnanimity of her betrothed."
"Who was His father?"
"No one. * * * * * * *"
"* * * What is His country?"
"Judea."
"Um—a Jew—a bastard Jew. What did he do?"
"Worked as a carpenter in the shop of His putative father."
"What became of Him?"
"He was charged with violation of the Roman law, tried and convicted and put to death."
"Um—a bastard, Jewish mechanic; a malefactor, put to death for violation of the laws of His country, is that the Fellow you bring to me for worship?"

Then Mr. Beecher proceeded to give a sugary sentimental turn to this coarse and abominably vulgar dialogue. It is a rhetorical trick of this charlatan in religion to shock his auditors by some blaphemous utterance and then smooth off the angles until it seems a spiritual and beautiful truth presented in a startling way. He has done this sort of thing so often that the Brooklyn audiences are no longer shocked at anything he may say. He could preach downright atheism for three-quarters of an hour and wind up with a few sentences of gospel gush and it would all be accepted devoutly by the intellectual audiences of Plymouth Church.

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this? 46

Why Louise Went Back.

[From the London World.]

Another and more important reason for the Princess Louise's visit to England than the one alluded to last week is the gratifying prospect of an heir being born to the future Dukedom of Argyle.

"Does your mother know you're out," said a boy to his brother who did not go to school because he had caught a bad cold: "Yes, she does," was the answer, "for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has 'knocked my cold into a cocked hat.'" He bought a 25c bottle.

FEARFUL SCAFFOLD SCENE.

The Horrid Bungling of Tracy's Execution in McKean County.

The Story of the Murder of Mary Reilly.

Why a Talented Young Lawyer Went to the Gallows.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

SMITHPORT, MCKEAN COUNTY, PA., December 4.—Andrew Tracy, the condemned murderer, parted from his friends and family last night. There were present his brothers, the Reverend Fathers Thomas and Michael Tracey, his youngest brother, John, and his sisters, Mary and Lizzie, beside numerous other friends. Two priests remained with him all night, in company with the officers. He completed a lengthy statement as to his crime yesterday, which a friend sold to a newspaper.

Tracey rose at seven o'clock, after a refreshing sleep of several hours. The execution was appointed not to take place until one o'clock, in hopes of a reprieve. The gallows was erected in the main corrider of the jail, and is a large and awkwardly constructed affair.

Tracy passed nearly all his time to-day in devotional exercises, five priests being with him in his cell. He was conducted to the scaffold by the Sheriff at two o'clock. There were brief religious exercises there, but Tracy did not read his statement or say any thing, as stated that he would. At 2:10 the Sheriff cut the rope, and the culprit went down through the trap, *falling heavily on the stone floor of the corridor.* The knot end of the rope loosened. A new rope was obtained, and Tracy lifted through the opening in the scaffold and once more placed on the trap. The Sheriff again cut the trap rope, and this time the fall was right, and Tracy's neck was broken. He never uttered a word after the first fall. The time between the first and second cutting of the trap rope was about four minutes. The painful excitement among those in the jail corridor cannot be realized. After hanging a short time the body was taken down and placed in charge of his relatives.

TRACY'S POSTHUMOUS STATEMENT.

The Titusville *Herald* publishes the posthumous statement of Andrew Tracy. Tracy claims that the deed was not murder, but was instigated by his intense love for Miss Reilly, whom he says he could not bear to think of marrying another. Their love, it seems, was mutual, but her objections to their marriage was their near blood relationship. He pays a beautiful tribute to her memory. The case is one that created the most intense interest throughout Pennsylvania and Western New York.

TRACY'S CRIME.

THE STORY OF THE MURDER OF MARY REILLY IN SEPTEMBER, 1878.

Crime's annals, particularly the red page of murder, furnishes none more unprovoked, cowardly and atrocious than that of Mary Reilly by her cousin and lover, Andrew Tracy, which occurred one year ago. In April last Tracy was arraigned before the Court of McKean county, and, notwithstanding he was defended by the ablest counsel in Northwestern Pennsylvania, the trial lasted but five days, and resulted in his conviction. When the case was opened he plead "not guilty" to the charge. Before the close of the second day, however, the evidence was so pointed and overwhelming against him that his counsel asked permission of the Court to withdraw the former plea and enter one of guilty. An effort was then made to prove the prisoner insane. To establish this, persons who had been acquainted with Tracy from his earliest childhood were summoned to testify. All the strange doings and singular sayings of the accused from his youth until the day of the trial were presented to the court in detail. With the acknowledgment of the murder the case was taken from the jury. President Judge Williams and his associates carefully considered the crime with all points bearing upon it, and returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. No other conclusion could have been arrived at, so palpably was every circumstance brought out and so clearly and conclusively the murder proven, aside from the confession of Tracy.

THE HORRIBLE CRIME.

The murder occurred on the evening of September 18, 1878, on Main street, in Smethport, the county seat of McKean county. Mary Tracy, a sister to Andy, as he is generally called, has a millinery store there. In the early part of the evening Mary Reilly, in company with Miss Bell Mullen, a cousin, were in Mary Tracy's store. While there Andy came in with a male friend and chatted pleasantly with the young ladies. Mary Reilly being a lady of culture and possessing a fine voice Tracy asked that she sing for their entertainment. She consented to do so, providing Andy would play an accompaniment on an organ, which he did. Thus the evening passed without an unkind word being spoken by any person, or anything whatever transpiring to indicate that the slightest bad feeling existed. But at this time Andy Tracy was determined on Mary Reilly's murder. Mary Reilly had consented to remain over night with Bell Mullen at her father's house on Main street. Shortly before 9 o'clock they started home. In parting the young ladies bid the gentlemen a courteous good night, and went tripping along the avenue toward Mullen's, talking of the beauty of the night and the numberless stars that studded the sky. Both were guileless and happy. Tracy and the young man with him stood at his sister's millinery store some minutes after the girls had gone. Without saying a word Andy Tracy left his friend and walked rapidly along the street in the direction taken by the girls. His friends suspected nothing was wrong. Arriving at Mullen's gate the young ladies heard footsteps behind them and turned instinctively. Andy Tracy stepped up, drew a revolver from his pocket, placed it to Mary Reilly's temple and fired, without a single utterance. Mary fell at the feet of her horrified cousin, Miss Mullen. Never stopping to see the result of his fiendish work, Tracy made a rapid exit from the town. Poor Mary was raised from a pool of blood, removed to Mullen's dwelling and physicians summoned. Tenderest care of loving friends and skill of doctors were of no avail. Her lips were sealed and she was a corpse long before dawn. Tracy, the cowardly assassin, fled the county and State. Indignation was at fever height. Two days after he was captured in Alleghany county, N. Y. Lest he be lynched, he had to be returned secretly at night and placed in the county jail, so great was the public feeling against him.

THWARTED LOVE AND REVENGE.

There is but one way of accounting for he murder of the innocent young woman. Tracy had made love to her, and out of the depths of her pure young heart his affection was returned. There is no doubt that she loved him dearly, as the annexed letter, which was produced during the trial, will show:

FEBRUARY 25, 1876.

MY DEAREST ANDY: I feel proud to think my love is essential to your happiness. You will always have my love as long as I live to give it. You will ever be the one dear object of my affections, and be enshrined in my heart until I return my soul to its Maker.

I can never tell you how I do love you, and all I could do to make you happy. I could go to the blackest forest and there live with you forever. I could be happy to be with you even though there would be no one else near. I love you most passionately. I always think of you. Oh! how I long to show you how warm my feelings are for you. From your darling, MARY.

Andy Tracy sought her hand in marriage and Mary Reilly consented, but, like a dutiful daughter, awaited the consent of her parents. Both the Tracys and Reillys are Catholics, and of course Mary's parents objected to the marriage of the young people because they were first cousins. The doctrines of the Church were averse to the union. It was explained and made plain to Tracy. No objection was raised against him personally. He was a young man of more than ordinary promise and aptitude for study, and being sent to the first institutions of this section of Pennsylvania and New York, his education was a polished and finished one. To this was added a course in law, a profession which he selected for life. His conduct was generally good and his character without a stain. All these were admitted by the parents of Mary Reilly, and Tracy was assured that no objection was made against him personally. On the contrary, the love of kinship was warm, and a high esteem entertained for him as one whose life it seemed was destined to be a brilliant and useful one. It was their earnest wish it should be so, and aught that would contribute to his advancement within their power would be granted readily and with pleasure. To the marriage they could do nothing but return a firm negative, both from religious and secular convictions. Mary Reilly bowed in submission to her parents, and Tracy apparently did the same. More than a year had passed before the murder was committed.

A SPOILED BOY.

In his youth Andy Tracy was exceedingly headstrong and revengeful when crossed in his desires. This unseemly characteristic grew with his growth. Many of his selfish and petulant actions in youth and manhood were narrated before the Court at the trial, in the endeavor to prove him of unsound mind. Instead of insanity, however, it only showed the spoiled boy and the self-willed man. Refused Mary Reilly for a wife, he determined on revenge and conceived the murder. To secure revenge against the parents he sacrificed the young woman. How cowardly and cold-blooded was the murder has already been stated. That it was premeditated is also plain. During the trial it was shown that he spoke in violent and menacing terms of father and daughter. The evening of the murder he nerved himself with strong drink and watched a favorable opportunity for the perpetration of the foul crime.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Andrew Tracy was about 28 years of age, a little below the medium height and weighs probably 130 pounds. His appearance in court was described as follows, during his trial:—"He wore a neat-fitting suit of black, with turn-down collar and black tie. He keeps his face clean shaven and permits his dark hair to grow rather long; this he throws back from a prominent and broad forehead that seems 'sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,' with small, greenish-gray, restless eyes; thin, pale cheeks, possessing a saffron hue from long confinement; nose slightly aquiline, mouth and lips regular and shapely chin. Here you have the face of Andy Tracy. A pleasing and at the same time sad expression rests on his face. Lacking the garb, in him onepictures and readily recalls the 'melancholy Dane.' Standing in full dress one would suppose him to be a young priest. That he is a man of most remarkable will power was shown during his trial. The little, old court room was crowded with companions, male and female, of Tracy during the hearing of the case. In not a single instance was he seen to raise his eyes to those of the audience. He sat languidly in a chair and rested his gaze on the floor, apparently unconcious of surroundings. He reserved this stolid demeanor throughout the entire trial. He listened to his guilt pronounced from the bench without the slightest visible emotion. When his Honer Judge Williams requested him to stand up to have the sentence of death pronounced upon him, Tracy complied promptly. To the question whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, he responded in the negative in a low, clear voice. When the awful words were falling from the Bench he inclined his head forward slightly. Closing as is usual in such cases, the Judge said, and may He whose prerogative it is to forgive sin have mercy on your soul." Straightening himself and resting his gaze on the Judge, he replied: "The Lord will have mercy on me; I have found little mercy here."

IN HIS PRISON CELL.

Tracy's time in prison was spent almost entirely in reading. In addition to newspapers and all sorts of small books, he perused every volume of the American Cyclopedia, page by page. He was an excessive smoker and chewer of tobacco. By his generous way and unassuming manners Tracy won the esteem and friendship of his fellow prisoners. They speak of him in the kindliest terms. "So good hearted was he," said a prisoner, "that he would give his last pipe of tobacco to any of us, regardless of how badly he wanted to smoke himself." He talked glibly with persons that came to his cell. In a recent interview he said he could give no reason for the murder of Mary Reilly. He did not like to hear it sp

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1879.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HANGING.

Following close on the shocking details of ANDREW TRACY'S botched hanging at Smethport, in this State, we have those of the execution of the boy murderer WATERS, in Maryland, who perceived that the halter was to short after he had mounted the scaffold and been pinioned, and with some difficulty convinced the ignorant Sheriff of that fact, whereupon ten minutes were consumed in lengthening the rope, during which the prisoner delivered an address. It seems impossible for an execution to be conducted by nervous and inexperienced officers without improper incidents. This fact has caused considerable recent discussion in New York on the subject of finding a substitute for hanging. Dr. PARK BENJAMIN advocates executions by electricity, but Dr. HAMMOND argues against this because of the cost, and claims that the apparatus necessary to produce an electrical discharge competent to kill would probably cost ten thousand dollars, and further that as the effect of a lightning stroke is not always fatal, similarly the electric executions might sometimes fail. Dr. BENJAMIN responds claiming he will insure death by electrical applications with all due solemnity and propriety, for considerably less than a thousand dollars. What is wanted, he claims is the invention of some apparatus by which the executioner by electricity need not be a physician.

Among other methods suggested are chloroform, but this is objected to because the commercial product is seldom uniform in quality and therefore not reliable for fatal results. The tenotonic is another method; this pierces the spinal marrow; but the objection is made that to operate it a physician must be the executioner. Drowning and suffocation by carbonic acid have also been named as methods of legalized killing, but are characterized as cruel.

We doubt whether hanging will be abolished for another method of execution, but certainly there should be a reform in the conduct of executions to avoid the possibility of such wretched bungling as in TRACY'S case. Bills were considered in the Ohio and Pennsylvania Legislatures at their last sessions, on this subject, which had undoubted merit, and would afford the basis of a proper measure. It was proposed by these bills that all executions should take place at the State's prison, and this with the view of securing the services of an experienced agent. They further contemplated absolute privacy, aside from the presence of the requisite officers; no reporters would be admitted, and to avoid outside agitation the execution would take place within an hour of sunrise. By this means those dreadful gallows scenes and publicity to the condemned man's sermons and speeches would be avoided. It seems to us there are suggestions in these bills out of which something practicable and decent could be formed. The subject is not a very pleasant for newspaper treatment, but anything to avoid the repetition of the horrors of TRACY'S execution.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

We hope General WALKER, the Superintendent of the Census, will make every effort to prevent politics from entering into the appointment of Census Supervisors. There will be ten in this State, and the office will not be worth more than a thousand dollars, for two or three months' work; but the Supervisors have the appointment of an army of enumerators. That's where the hitch comes in for the politicians. As the appointing power of the Supervisors is Republican and the confirming power Democratic, there must either be bargaining between the two in appointing politicians, or the selections will be unobjectionable on partizan grounds. That is men who will do the work properly without regard to politics. In this census district, composed of the three Congressional districts included in the counties of Allegheny, Washington, Beaver and Lawrence, the three Congressmen, ERRETT, BAYNE and SHALLENBERGER, are wrangling as to who shall name the Supervisor. They have all candidates and they are all politicians. We believe it is understood Mr. J. D. WEEKS is to be appointed a special agent to gather manufacturing statistics, and certainly this will be a judicious selection. He will not mix politics and figures. In the center of the State we notice Senator WALLACE is endeavoring to have J. SIMPSON AFRICA appointed Supervisor. This also will be a wise selection, as Mr. AFRICA has special qualifications for the work. Superintendent WALKER desires the census to be a model one, and will do his best to select capable subordinates. We hope the "claims" of politicians, Democratic or Republican, will not crowd him too much.

The census of the Southern States will be one of the most important social studies ever made, as showing the effect of a decade of liberty on whites and blacks. It is looked for with great interest both in Europe and America. With its results before the people, they will be able to reach conclusions approaching accuracy on ten years of emancipation. The preceding ten years was a mixture of slavery, war and freedom, with bad and corrupt government as the rule and not the exception, in the Southern States. What has been done since 1870 will be a most important problem to solve.

THE *Gazette* is troubling itself with the problem why the South don't receive its proper share of immigration. Several reasons might be named. The bulk of immigration to the United States comes from the north of Europe, and in all time as we read history, it has been the rule that immigration follows the same climatic lines. As to why the South don't get immigrants in great numbers from the Northern States, we would suggest to the *Gazette*, that as to Northern farmers they are averse to the employment of negro labor because they know nothing of its peculiarities, and are seldom successful. Mechanics and laborers don't care to go South because they don't want to bring their labor in competition with that of negroes. Mechanics in the North won't work with negroes, hence we find Northern negroes mostly confined to a class of menial occupations. In the South they are not only menial workers, but laborers and mechanics. If the reports are true that reach us from the South, of the success of certain improvements in cotton culture, an era of prosperity awaits that section in the near future of the most extraordinary character. We hope it will come, for its effects will be very perceptible on the workshops of Pittsburgh.

KILLING THE SPEAKER.

There is a charming resemblance in the "specials" that go out from Philadelphia, announcing the demise of Speaker RANDALL, and naming two or three fledglings, scions of eminently respectable and wealthy houses, sure to succeed him. This vein of prophecy we observe in the Philadelphias specials of Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New York and other papers. They have a common origin, and they are all dead sure RANDALL will no longer provoke the jealousy of small-potato politicians as Speaker of the House. From Senator WALLACE down this appears to be the chorus. It is fearful to the sensibilities of these political purists that RANDALL should be Speaker; better far the discreet BLACKBURN (Senator WALLACE'S man) who gave the Republicans their jocky word in the last campaign, about "wiping out every vestige of war legislation," which was worth to them thousands and tens of thousands of votes, in bringing out the Republican reserves, who took the Kentucokian's gasconade for dead earnest.

The ground work of this early effort to defeat RANDALL next year, lies somewhat deeper than the "pilgrim" Democrats of Philadelphia. The greatest obstacle in the present as in the last Congress, to the success of the spoliation schemes of corporations and subsydists, has been Speaker RANDALL. He is this by virtue of his discretionary power as Speaker, which he always uses to thwart the lobbyists and jobbers. He has their bitter and lasting enmity, which is entirely to his credit and honor. It is extremely probable Mr. RANDALL will remain Speaker of the House, or if not that the parliamentary leader of his party on the floor, so long as he remains in Congress. Hence the anxiety of the jobbers not only to get him out of the Speaker's chair, but out of Congress. We hardly think they will succeed. If he is to be beaten because of his integrity and opposition to subsidy schemes, let the right honorable SAMUEL JOSEPHS take his place. It would accord with the eternal fitness of things.

THE LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

While the Supreme Court has before it a made-up case between General BUTLER and Congressman CHITTENDEN of New York, to determine the constitutionality of the legal-tender notes, Senator BAYARD proposes to cut the knot of contention, by a joint resolution repealing the legal tender quality of the greenbacks, except for dues to the United States otherwise than duties in imports. He does not propose to withdraw them from circulation but to destroy their legal tender character in all business transactions and in all debts due by the Government to its citizens. It is not worth while speculating on the effects of Senator BAYARD'S resolution should it pass, for we do not think it will become a law, at least not until after the Presidential election.

The legal tender bill became a law February 25, 1862, and as it was impossible to redeem in coin the treasury notes thus authorized, they were made redeemable in a coin six per cent. bond. The first legal tenders bore an inscription on the back that they were "exchangeable for United States six per cent. bonds." In June, 1862, the Treasury, asked for more legal tenders. These were made redeemable in the some manner. But in March, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury was permitted to say whether the redemption of greenbacks in six per cent. bonds thould continue. On January 21, 1864, he stopped it and the legal tenders became irredeemable. In the middle of the same year 1864, the greenback sold for 35 cents in gold. The war ended in 1865. Eight hundred and thirty millions of seven-thirty notes fundable into six per cent. bond were issued to pay the army, and within three years they were a funded. The subsequent history of the legal tenders is well known. In 1875, the resumption law was passed, but Congress afterwards passed a law fixing the legal tenders at the amount outstanding, and forbidding the Secretary of the Treasury from retiring or canceling them when presented for redemption, but requiring him to pay them out. The amount now outstanding is $346,700,000.

So much for the history of the legal tender notes. There is a great deal of misconception as to their legal status, as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the HEPBURN and KNOX cases. In the HEPBURN case the Supreme Court did not decide that Congress had no power to make paper a legal tender in payment of debts. What it decided was that a debt entered into when gold and silver was the only currency for the discharge of debts that was in anti-war times—could not be discharged by the offer of legal tender paper in payment, though Congress passed an act making that paper legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, except duties on imports. The majority of the Supreme Court did not declare that Congress had no constitutional power to pass an act making Government paper a legal tender. It did not declare the legal tender act unconstitutional. It simply declared that Congress did not have the constitutional power to pass an act which would impair the obligation of a contract, and in so far as the legal tender act did this it was invalid.

This decision was unsatisfactory, and the court was strengthened by STRONG and BRADLEY, it has always been claimed, for the express purpose of reversing this decision in the interest of certain corporations. As reconstituted the Supreme Court by five judges against four, decided that Congress did have the power to declare what should be legal tender, and that the debtor, no matter when the debt was contracted, had the option to pay in what was legal tender at the time the debt was due.

Neither of the decisions touched the constitutional power of Congress to declare what shall be legal tenders, generally considered, as they turned on contracts entered into before the legal tender act was passed. The BUTLER-CHITTENDEN litigation is to determine the subject in its broadest scope, whether the Government in time of peace—thus taking the question out of the range of vague war powers and forced loans—has the power to issue money and make it a legal tender.

The question hinges on the *legal-tender* quality of the paper, as there never has been a dispute as to the power of the general Government to issue treasury notes, pay them out to whoever is willing to accept them, and then receive them in payment of Government dues. Senator BAYARD'S joint resolution concedes this, and it is also worthy of remark that in the various bills introduced in Congress substituting greenbacks for National bank notes, the former are not endowed with the legal tender quality.

AS THE *Gazette* is running short on the subject of Southern outrages, and getting down to the wildest of generalities, we hope it will take up the condition of the South Carolina schools, as set forth in another column. The school attendance in that State last year was 58,368 white pupils and 64,095 colored, showing an excess of 5,727 colored pupils. When the carpet-baggers ruled and stole, with PATTERSON, MOSES, CHAMBERLAIN *et al.* in the lead, the average school attendance of colored children for three years was 41,561, against 60,723 during the three years of Democratic ascendancy, showing an excess in the Democratic years of 19,132, or about 45 per cent. It is gall and wormwood to papers of the *Gazette* sort such evidence as this, and it at once starts them serving up two year old outrage hash. Their political necessities require, not peace and prosperity, but crime and violence. Among themselves they talk of a first class negro murder as a political bonanza, and when it don't come to hand they invent it.

THE immigration of negroes from the South to Indiana is regarded by citizens of that State as a political scheme on the part of Republicans to colonize voters there. Hence there is a strong public sentiment developing, not against the negroes themselves, who are believed to be mere dupes of designing men, but against those who have duped them. Of course the negroes will be the sufferers, but what care the Radicals who are engineering the movement. The first lot of negroes that arrived in Indiana was composed mostly of able-bodied unmarried men, but now whole families are going in, and many of them are in a terrible state of desitution and are obliged to depend upon charity for the necessaries of life. As a political scheme it is predicted that it will be an ignominous failure, and that for every vote which the Republicans may gain from this new element they will lose two or three white votes.

THE leading bankers and capitalists of New York city publicly petition Congress to repeal the legal tender character of greenbacks. If these gentlemen were moved solely by a regard for the interests of the country they might be commended, but they only take a prominent part in financial matters when they are specially interested. The constitutional legal tender is gold and silver, and the substitution of paper was thought to be a necessity at a crisis when necessity knew no law. That we shall get back to solid ground in the near future is absolutely certain, and the compulsory legal tender character of paper be repealed, but that it would produce greater injury than benefit at this moment, in the beginning of returning prosperity, seems to be the deliberate judgment of the country.

GLADSTONE'S tour through Scotland awakened the greatest enthusiasm among the working classes, and great crowds welcomed him along his route. He is making a final dash for leadership of the Liberals, and has struck a tidal wave in that direction. The Government looks upon his movements with anxiety, and his utterances are weighed with concern akin to alarm. Discontent among the people, with famine pressing close on thousands, will require a steady hand and a large draft upon the wisdom of rulers to arrest revolution. The leaning of such a man as GLADSTONE toward the people, with expressed sympathy for their sufferings, and a disposition to give them relief, will force him to the front, and make him King of the Commons, in spite of my Lord Chancellor.

A JOINT resolution has been introduced in Congress proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that after the 4th of March, 1885, the President and Vice President shall hold office for six years, and shall be ineligible for more than one term consecutively, and that members of Congress shall be elected for three years. This, so far as it relates to the President, is a copy of the Constitution adopted by the Southern Confederacy except the tenure of the Presidency was made absolute, at six years. There was no loophole for another term.

WHEN the lists of candidates for Judge KETCHAM'S place have been made out and pigeon-holed at Washington, Judge MCKENNAN and Justice STRONG will join in recommending some friend from the rural districts who is in somebody else's way for political preferment, and quietly fill the place. We would not advise our legal friends in this city to lose much sleep or waste much valuable time over the matter, even though it don't take much brains for that court.

WE are approaching the middle of December with summer weather, having had but few frosts up to this time. The seasons seems to be reversed in the Old World, now suffering from extreme cold weather, and during the summer deluged with rain, whilst this country suffered for want of it.

STANLEY MATTHEWS thinks GRANT will be nominated by the Republicans, but that Ohio will go for SHERMAN in convention. He is also of opinion the Senatorial fight will simmer down to a contest between himself and GARFIELD.

CURRENT NOTES.

THE riot-bribery indictments have all been quashed; at least that follows from the decision of Judge PEARSON at Harrisburg yesterday, quashing the indictment against LEISENRING of Mauch Chunk, one of the alleged corrupt solicitors. The Judge also filed a lengthy written opinion in the SALTER case. The Commonwealth looses none of its rights by this action, but the cases will go before the Grand Jury again at the February term, when it is likely there will be no chance to introduce a convenient man into the Grand Jury room, and thus make illegal its work. The witnesses for the State will be available in February as well as at this time, and Judge PEARSON expressed the opinion the Commonwealth could go to trial then with greater advantage than now. The meddling with the jury could only have been done in one interest, and it was a confession by that interest that it feared to go to trial. The people of the State demand these trials shall go on, fearlessly, fairly and legally. If KEMBLE, SALTER & Co. are acquitted all right, but if guilty they should be punished.

THE Government is puzzled what to do with the Ute Indians concerned in the massacre at the White River Agency, in Colorado. Twelve of them are to be given up for trial. There is a precedent in the case of the Sioux engaged in the Minnesota massacre of 1862. By that fearful raid, six or seven hundred whites were butchered. The hostiles were pursued by a strong military force and a large body of them surrendered unconditionally. About two hundred were reserved for trial by a military commission, and a hundred and sixty of them sentenced to be hung, and hung they would have been had not President Lincoln commuted the sentence of all but thirty-nine. These thirty-nine were swung off from the gallows at the same instant, at Mankato, in 1863. It was probably the most extensive hanging that ever took place in this country. But all this was in civil war times, and the Utes will have a better showing for their necks than the Sioux. The circumstances and legal conditions of the Sioux and Ute massacres were about the same, the only difference being in the number of whites killed.

THE Republican Advisory Committee of the Senate, designated to consider the financial question, have unanimously resolved that the party in the Senate commit itself to non-action in regard to any and all legislation affecting the currency, whether gold, greenbacks or silver, during the present session. This is a slap direct in the face of HAYES, as well as SHERMAN. The former wants the greenbacks called in and destroyed, and the latter wants them robbed of their legal tender quality, and a stoppage put to the coinage of the silver dollar. The example of the Republican Senators, in this respect, is one the Democrats will do well to imitate. In fact it was announced as their purpose at the outset of the session, but Mr. BAYARD, who seems to care more for Wall street than his party, dissented and introduced his resolution withdrawing the legal tender quality of the greenback. The probabilities are that it will not get out of the Finance Committee, where it is now safely lodged. There will be no financial or tariff legislation at this session. Possibly a commission will be provided for, as proposed by Senator EATON, with all interests represented, to report hereafter a revised tariff, but legislation will not go beyond this.

SUNSET COX being interviewed at Washington, on Sunday night, on Mr. TILDEN and his chances, summed up in this opinion: "We have Mr. TILDEN'S political corpse now, and we propose to bury it at the next National Convention. That is why we laugh," he said. Judge BLACK, about the same time, in reply to a question, gave his opinion as to TILDEN'S political death in these words:

In my judgment, Mr. Tilden is the most potential man in the Democratic party. If the party is so ungrateful as to sacrifice him, it must have a care in the manner in which it does the business. His was not a carcass to be hacked for the hounds, but a dish to be carved as fit for the gods No Democrat can reach the White House by stepping over the political corpse of Mr. Tilden. Talk about conciliating the 70,000 men—of at least very doubtful characters—who traitorously defied the decision of the party Convention, and bolted Gov. Robinson! Would it not be better to pay some regard to the six hundred thousand tried and true men who loyally stood by the ticket? No, no. Mr. Tilden may consent to be sacrificed, but without his consent the fact will be one of funereal meats.

JAY GOULD, who controls the Union Pacific, is reaching out to obtain a controlling interest in the Texas Pacific. At the Philadelphia meeting of the stockholders it was resolved to approve a mortgage of $25,000 a mile on the Rio Grande division, from Fort Worth to El Paso, about six hundred miles. The proceeds of these bonds are to furnish the construction expenses. GOULD, SAGE and other New York capitalists have formed a syndicate and will be bidders for the construction contract at $25,000 a mile. They agree to take stock and bonds in equal amount in payment. This will give them $8,000,000 of the stock of the company, and in case they complete their contract within two and a half years they will have a stock vote control.

MR. HAYES has a refreshing vein of humor running through his composition, of which we have this evidence in a special to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

The new Postmaster at Erie, Pa., is objected to by a certain class of politicians because he voted for Greeley, and they want him turned out. The President told complainants if he turned out men for that reason he would have to begin at the top of his Cabinet. "But," added the complainants, "he voted for Tilden." "So did his superior, the Postmaster General," replied the President.

EX-SENATOR RAMSEY of Minnesota, has been confirmed Secretary of War. He will make a respectable official in most matters, but in the way of political tricks will be a tremendous aid to JOHN SHERMAN'S Presidential intrigues. In the election next year RAMSEY will do whatever the political managers require of him, and whatever HAYES permits. He will use the bayonet to drive a State Republican-wards without a qualm of conscience.

THE Hub of the Universe goes Democratic, electing F. O. PRINCE Mayor, by 2,000 majority. He is Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. The Democrats also secured a good working majority in the Board of Aldermen. There is no doubt about Boston brains after this.

THE UTE MASSACRE.

DENVER, COL., December 8.—A special to the Denver *Tribune* from Los Pinos, dated the sixth represents that Saturday witnessed some decidedly animated occurrences at the Commissioner's meeting. After Jacks had declined to inform the Commissioners what Indians had been concerned in the White River massacre, the Indians retired to Ouray's house to debate what course to pursue. No Indians appeared at the Agency until Saturday, but they seem to have been engaged at Ouray's in conducting the wildest dances and in making fiery speeches. A man was sent from the Agency to Ouray's with feed for the horses of the Indians and discovered from the noise in the inside that the Indians were greatly excited. What he saw of them were bedecked in feathers and war paint.

On Saturday at twelve o'clock the Utes came into the Agency and took seats inside the building. Jack, Colorow and twelve other White River Utes and, of course Ouray, being among those Indians present. When the Indians and Commissioners had taken seats Gen. Hatch addressed the Indians, setting forth the full demands of the Commission. "To-day," he said, "is your last chance. We will wait no longer. We want you final answer, and we want no evasions." The list of Utes charged by the Agency women with taking part in the massacre was then read and questions put by Hatch: "Will you surrender the men whose names are in this paper to be tried, and if found guilty punished, if innocent, acquitted?"

The question was put twice, and after consultation, evasive answers were returned both times. When the question was repeated the third time, Ouray replied without consulting the other Utes: "How do we know that these Indians you name were at White River at the time of the massacre, or even if they were there we do not know they were concerned in it. These women mentioned names which came first to their lips, whether they knew them to be or not. We cannot depend on what they say."

"That is what we depend on," said Hatch.

Adams then addressed the Indians, saying among other things that the Commissioners did not want to punish Colorow, Jack and others that took part in the Thornburgh fight, but cowardly dogs who participated in the massacre of unarmed men at the Agency, saying, "We want those Utes and we will have them."

The Indians held a consultation in a low tone of voice among themselves, but not one replied. When Hatch again rose and asked if the guilty Indians were to be surrendered, saying he had made the last appeal. No one moved or spoke for a few moments, when Colorow lighted a big pipe, "the pipe of peace," each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knees. The questions of peace or war being the one pending, Colorow passed the pipe to the next man without smoking when it went round. When the circle was finished he jumped to his feet, straightened up to his full heighth, pulled his knife out, threw it with force on the floor, quivering and ringing. Instantly every Indian present laid his hand on his knife or pistol. The whites did the same, and the two parties stood fronting and defying each other for some moments, each waiting for the other to make a forward moove.

There were but six white men, while there were twenty-five Indians in the room and fifteen soldiers in the adjoining room. Finally Ouray spoke: "We cannot deliver up to you those Indians unless they are tried in Washington. They must not be tried in Colorado. The Colorado people are all our enemies, and to give them up to be tried in this State would be to surrender them to be hanged. We will bring those twelve men here for you to see, and them whom you decide guilty shall be taken to Washington and the President shall determine their guilt or innocence. Douglass will have to go. We know he was in the White river troubles, and you shall decide who else."

This was said with great arrogance and boldness. Ouray said it would take about a week to bring the men in. Hatch told him he would accept the proposition so far as bringing in the participants in the massacre, but so far as taking them to Washington, he had to telegraph for permission to Schurz. Colorow and Jack were immediately dispatched to bring in the twelve named, including Douglass and Perscine, saying they would be back in five days.

A FAMILY POISONED.

Arsenic Thrown in the Mosier Family's Tea Kettle.

A correspondent, writing from Masontown, Fayette county, says:

We had a very serious case of poisoning here on Saturday last. The family of Abraham Mosier, consisting of himself, wife, son William, son Wade and hired girl, Miss Em. Heath, were the subjects. Some fiend in human disguise, who has treasured in his blackened heart, some bad feelings against Mr. Mosier, and not caring how many persons became victims of poison, by his or her murderous hand, entered the kitchen of Mr. Mosier on Friday night last and put arsenic in the tea kettle. Other persons ate at the same table, but did not drink coffee nor tea, and were consequently not effected, while the entire Mosier family was taken sick by Saturday evening; they complained of severe headache and chills. Dr. Neff, who was summoned, declared that arsenic was the cause. Up to Monday night no deaths had occurred. Mr. Mosier and his two sons are out of danger. Mrs. Mosier and the hired girl are both very sick yet. Mr. Mosier is proprietor of the Sterling house, and is a worthy gentleman. The good people of this village are greatly excited, and talk of lynching, should the perpetrator be discovered. A cat which ate some of the contents thrown from the stomachs of the family died of the poison.

WASHINGTON.

Unexpected Harmony Between Dems. and Reps. on Senate Appointments.

A Disposition in the House to Early Dispose of Appropriation. Bills.

The Scramble for the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee.

BANK LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—A bill introduced in the House by Representative Myers, to retire the National Bank circulation and to substitute United States Treasury notes in place of it, provides that from and after its passage all National Bank notes which may be redeemed by the Treasury Department, or any officer thereof, shall not be paid out. It provides further, that when notes of any one bank amounting to $1,000 are received by the Treasury Department the officers of such bank shall be requested to lift bonds of the United States pledged for redemption, such notes to an amount equal to the amount of the National Bank notes so held, and that the notes so redeemed are to be immediately cancelled and destroyed. The Treasury Department is required to prepare, and to have made ready for use, the amount of Treasury notes under the form provided in the law of 1862 and subsequent acts, exactly equal to the amount of National Bank notes so cancelled, and these Treasury notes are to be issued and paid out by the Government as fast as may be by law authorized and permitted. These Treasury notes when issued shall be considered legal tenders for all purposes not otherwise provided for by law. The bill also provides that when these Treasury notes so accumulating amount to one hundred thousand dollars the Treasury Department shall expend the same in the purchase of any of the interest bearing bonds of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury is prohibited, after the passage of this act, from receiving on deposit any bonds of the United States as a pledge or security for any further issue of National Bank notes.

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The Commission appointed by the President to proceed to Cuba for the purpose of collecting information in relation to the yellow fever, has submitted a preliminary report to the National Board of Health. The report says:

"The most general result is that the yellow fever habitually prevails in every place in Cuba from which reports were received, provided these places are of any size or commercial importance, and contain any considerable number of unacclimated persons to furnish food for the widespread poison. In this particular also medical authorities, as well as intelligent residents of Cuba, have for the most part been misled in their profession. Before leaving the United States the most absolute assurance were given by natives or ex-residents of Cuba, and even in Cuba itself. These assurances were confidently repeated that yellow fever never occurred in this, that or any other place. Diligent inquiry was made for all such accessible places, and diligent investigation invariably proved that these assurances were false and that they were founded upon comparatively slight prevalence of disease, due in a large measure to the small number of unacclimated visitors or residents at such places. Detailed proofs of these facts are possessed in abundance. It is very certain that the prevalence of yellow fever is not equally marked in all places. This varies greatly in the different places and in different years at some places, and this variation is at times independent apparently of the amount of unacclimated material."

AN IMPORTANT LABOR COMMISSION PROPOSED.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill into the Senate to-day to establish a labor commission. It provides that the President, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commission, consisting of five persons, "To inquire and report as to the extent to which the machinery and labor-saving processes have entered into the production and distribution of products in general use and consumption among people, to the displacement of manual labor; also whether any causes are in operation to bring about the ownership and cultivation of lands in large tracts instead of small farms and homesteads; also as to the condition of persons employed in agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and mining labor in this country, and especially whether any causes are at work, to change for the better or worse, the condition of such persons, their hours of labor, the education of their children and the proportion received by them of the profits of the occupations in which they are engaged."

The Commissioners are to hold office for two years, receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars each, and be allowed expenses of travel; have authority to employ a Secretary and three clerks, and report to Congress annually through the Secretary of the Interior.

EDUCATION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

The bill introduced by Senator Bailey "To aid the education of the colored race" recites in the preamble that $510,000 have recently been covered back into the United States Treasury from appropriations for pay and bounties of colored soldiers, which remain unclaimed after seven years, owing to the impossibility of discovering the claimants; and asserts that under such circumstances the colored people should have the benefit of said money for their educational improvement and elevation. The bill therefore directs the Secretary of the Treasury to invest $510,000 in United States registered four per cent. bonds, to be apportioned in equal parts to the following institutions for the education of colored people, viz.: The Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Hampton, Va., Normal and Agricultural Institute; the Fisk University of Nashville, Tenn.; the Atlanta, Ga., University and Straight University of New Orleans. The trustees of these institutions are to be entitled to the interest on these bonds in such a manner as in their judgment will best promote the ends for which they are chartered, but the principal of the bonds is to be inalienable.

DEATH OF A CONGRESSMAN.

Congressman Alfred M. Lay of the Seventh Missouri district, died suddenly at the National Hotel, at fifteen minutes of ten o'clock this morning. He had been in feeble health for some time. The immediate cause of death was paralysis, this being his second attack. His wife is here with him. Congressman Lay was the fourth member elect to the Forty-sixth Congress who has died. The others were Smith of New York, who died on the night of the election; Schleicher of Texas, who died just before the close of the Forty-fifth Congress, and Clark of Iowa, who died during the extra session. Lay was in feeble health when elected. The excitement of coming on at this time and the opening of Congress were too much for him.

He was born in Lewis county, Missouri, May 20, 1836, and in 1842 went with his parents to Benton county, where he received a preliminary education in private schools. His higher education he received at Bethany College, Virginia, from which he graduated in 1856. He then studied law in the office of the Attorney General of the State and was admitted to the bar in Jefferson City. He was appointed Federal attorney for the Western district of his State by President Buchanan, and resigned the office in 1861, when he enlisted as a private in General John B. Clark's division of the Confederate Missouri State Guard, soon after being promoted to the rank of Major. When the division was disbanded he returned home, was arrested and imprisoned at Alton, Illinois; was exchanged in 1862 and re-entered the Confederate service, in which he served to the close of the war. He then resumed his law practice in Jefferson City, and in 1875 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Democratic by 16,960 votes, against 7,170 votes for A. Underwood, Republican, and 8,810 for James Boyd, Greenbacker.

THE SENATE PATRONAGE.

WASHINGTON, December 10—The Democratic members of the Sanate met in caucus this afternoon to receive the report of the committee headed by Judge Thurman, upon the subject of the distribution of Senate patronage. After a very full interchange of views and an exhaustive discussion of the subject, the committees report was adopted with great unanimity and unexpected harmoniousness of feeling. It was to the effect that there was no just cause of complaint against the officers of the Senate for the manner in which they have acted in regard to the caucus instructions of last week; that the present Senate employes are deserving and capable, and that instructions above referred to, which provide for the retention of all disabled Union soldiers and of various other employes, upon the grounds of special merit irrespective of politics, should be continued in force with only one amendment, namely: To authorize the Sergeant-at-Arms to appoint three additional messengers for service connected with the three committees which were left in control of the Republicans. The effect of this authorization will be to enable the three Republican Chairmen, Messrs. Anthony, Edmunds and Conkling, to retain in service three old Republican messengers who have heretofore been borne on merely a temporary roll. The unanimous agreement of the caucus was that the Democratic majority in the Senate should come up to the full measure of generous treatment which was accorded to them in the matters of patronage by the Republicans when the Democrats were in the minority. The caucus meeting was wholly devoted to this subject. Bayard's resolution concerning greenbacks was not mentioned.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

An important conference held with Speaker Randall and the House Committee on Appropriations may result, after all, in Congress being able to adjourn by the first of May next. The Speaker urged that the committee should proceed at once to put the appropriation bills in shape, and to press them on the House to the exclusion of all other business. He advanced his opinion, based upon a sentiment he found among a majority of the members, that there would be neither tariff nor financial legislation at the present session, and that if the Appropriation Committee was active there would be a reasonable probability that by May 1st Congress could finish its work. The members of the Committee agreed with the Speaker, and have already got down to the details of business. The twelve regular appropriation bills have been apportioned among twelve sub-committees, and this week the Pension, Fortification and Military Academy bills will be reported, and it is the intention to put them through before Congress takes its holiday recess. The first program also contemplated an effort to pass the Marshal's Deficiency Appropriation bill, but inasmuch as it was anticipated that it would lead to a political discussion, it was deemed best to postpone it until after the holiday recess. The temper of a majority of the Democrats on the committee is to report the Army bill with the same restrictive clause as to the use of the army at the polls as was in the last bill, which Mr. Hayes signed. It is thought the Republicans will not seriously antagonize such a bill, for to do so would place Mr. Hayes in an embarrassing position, as well as General Garfield, the acknowledged leader of the opposition, who during the special session, urged the passage of the Army bill. All of the other appropriation bills, unless there is a decided charge of sentiment, will be shorn of ideas calculated to stir up a sectional discussion.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

It is claimed that Governor-elect Cornell is still a candidate for the Chairmanship of the National Committee. Secretary Sherman wants McCormick, who was the Secretary of the Committee under Zach Chandler; and Blaine, while he would prefer William E. Chandler, will not antagonize Cornell. McCormick is not only Sherman's candidate for the place, but will also be backed by the moral support of the Administration for all it is worth. It is questionable, after all, whether McCormick is really a member of the Committee. It was while he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury that the President issued his celebrated Civil Service order, and McCormick was compelled to either resign the Treasury place he held or the Secretaryship of the Republican Committee. He did resign the latter, and it is further alleged that he also resigned as a member of the Committee, and from which alleged resignation he is now trying to crawl out.

SENSIBLE FRED DOUGLASS.

Those who are responsible for the colored immigrants from North Carolina who are in this city, *en route* for Indiana, have been treated to a letter from Fred Douglass, in which he says: "I cannot but repeat the opinion already often expressed—that all organized effort at the North designed to prompt and promote further stampede of this sort should be discountenanced. These poor people should not be deluded and allured from their homes, especially at this season of the year, by promises, expressed or implied, of pecuniary aid. I see no wisdom but much folly—no good, but much evil—in bringing to this city multitudes of these people, under the impression that when they reach here money will be raised and furnished them to pay their traveling expenses to the North, the West, or elsewhere. There are hundreds and thousands everywhere ready to ride on railroads and to visit distant cities if assured in advance that their railroad fares will be paid, and that food and shelter will be provided for them."

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has appointed a sub-committee to consider plans for the reorganization of the army—General Joe Johnston, Dibrell, McGinnness, Brown (of Indiana), and White (of Pennsylvania). The complexion of this committee is such as to make it quite certain that the army will not be reorganized. The claims of Fitz John Porter to be restored to the army has been referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Sparks, Lefevre and McCook.

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—FOR—

1880.

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UNTIL AFTER THE GREAT PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST OF 1880, HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY THE PEOPLE, THE UNITED STATES WILL BE THE center of unexampled political activity, which will enlist the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

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"Our Cause it is just, and triumph we must—"

By the free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH THE BALLOT-BOX MUST END, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partisan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that. There will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Commissions to make FRAUD AGAIN TRIUMPHANT IN AMERICAN HISTORY, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

SIX MILLIONS OF DEMOCRATIC VOTERS, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of 1876, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

In the early summer the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on whch they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1880.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of 1880, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November 7, 1880, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in 1880, will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, 1881.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE WEEKLY POST.

While political news and discussions will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a First-Class Family Newspaper:

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

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THE DEAD JURIST.

Judge Ketcham Stricken Down Without Warning.

Sketch of His Life—Funeral Arrangements—His Predecessors.

The community was startled Sunday morning by announcement of the death of Hon. W. W. Ketcham, Judge of the U. S. District Court of Western Pennsylvania. Judge Ketcham was busy as usual at his court on Saturday, returned to the St. Charles hotel about three o'clock and after dinner proceeded to his rooms. Shortly before five o'clock, while sitting reading, he complained to Mrs. Ketcham, the only occupant of the room, of a severe headache, arose from his chair to approach a lounge and sank to the floor. The report of the fall was heard by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Colton who occupy rooms beneath, and they hastened to the room where they found Mrs. Ketcham ministering to the sufferings of the Judge.

A PREMONITION—HIS DEATH.

The stricken Judge was aided to the lounge and Dr. Benham summoned. The physician discovered at once that apoplexy was the ailment, and directed that the patient be put to bed. Mr. George Gamble of the hotel aided Judge Ketcham in walking across the room to another apartment, and on the way the latter remarked, "George, I'm blind." He quickly added, "George, George, in five or six hours it will all be over with me." This was about six o'clock in the evening. At seven o'clock the Judge sank into unconsciousness. Soon after a number of leading physicians were summoned by Dr. Benham for consultation, but the patient remained unconscious till 11:50 P. M., when death ensued.

SKETCH OF JUDGE KETCHAM'S CAREER.

W. W. Ketcham was born in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pa., on June 29th, 1820. He was a self-made man. He received his education at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, a little town adjoining Wilkesbarre, and afterwards became a teacher in the institution. While performing these duties the young teacher fell in love with Miss Urquhart of New Jersey, a pupil in the school, and after two years of courtship the teacher and pupil were united in matrimony. The marriage ceremony was performed in 1846. Soon after his marriage young Ketcham found a more lucrative position as teacher at Girard College, Philadelphia. During his engagement here Prof. Ketcham was all the while diligently reading law. After several years he successfully passed the examination, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, and commenced the practice of law at Wilkesbarre. He soon acquired a good practice.

In 1855 Mr. Ketcham first entered public life, having been elected Prothonatary of that county on the Whig ticket, although the district was Democratic. He was next brought before the public as a candidate for the Assembly and was twice elected a member of the House. He then entered the field as a candidate for the State Senate, was again successful, and was one of the leading members of that body when the war broke out. Judge Ketcham was a member of two Republican State Conventions, having helped to nominate Abraham Lincoln at Chicago, and afterward to renominate him at the Philadelphia Convention. The Judge next figures in public life as Soliciter of the Court of Claims, having received the appointment from President Lincoln, and we next hear of him in 1874 as a Republican candidate for Congress in the Luzerne district, with Hon. Hendrick B. Wright as his Democratic competitor. Again the Republican candidate by reason of his extreme popularity won in a contest with a representative Democrat in a Democratic district.

HIS JUDICAL CAREER—SOCIAL QUALITIES.

Congressman Ketcham took his seat in Congress, but before his term had expired the special act retiring Hon. Wilson McCandless from the United States bench of this district was adopted and Mr. Ketcham was appointed his successor by President Grant in 1876. Ex-Judge Logan, then of Westmoreland, but now of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Justice Sterrett and several other well known attorneys were mentioned as Judge McCandless' successor, but Judge Ketcham was the honored one. Judge Sterrett, it should be stated, was pressed by his friends, against his own wishes and positive refusal to be an applicant. In July of that year Judge Ketcham held his first Court at Erie. Our readers are acquainted with his judicial career. He was a close student, was exceedingly well read, was fair and impartial and leaves a good record.

Judge Ketcham was universally admired and respected throughout this community for his integrity and his many amiable and sociable qualities, the elements of his success in his political life. He was a fine conversationalist, whose company was much courted for his attainment in this direction. He had the good will and kind wishes of all members of the bar.

PREDECESSORS—PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

Judge Ketcham was the first United States Judge to die in the harness here for many years. His immediate predecessor, Hon. Wilson McCandless, is still living. He occupied the bench with honor to himself from February, 1859, till July, 1876. Judge Thos. Irwin, deceased, was Judge McCandless' predecessor, and he was the successor of Judge Wm. Wilkins, all of whom resigned. Judge Walker was Judge Wilkins' predecessor.

There was considerable speculation among the politicians yesterday already as to who will be Judge Ketcham's successor. District Attorney H. H. McCormick, ex-Judge Fetterman, George Shiras, Jr. Esq., of this city, and Judge Henry W. Williams of Tioga county, have all been mentioned and the appointment will probably fall to one of them. Clerk McCandless offered his resignation verbally to Judge Ketcham some time ago, but it was never accepted, and there will doubtless be an effort among the attorneys, without respect to party, to have him retained there, whoever may receive the appointment.

A meeting of the members of the bar has been called for three o'clock this afternoon to take action on Judge Ketcham's death. The meeting will be held in the U. S. District Court room.

News of the death was telegraphed throughout Pennsylvania yesterday, and during the afternoon Mrs. Ketcham received a dispatch from Gov. Hoyt, offering his condolements. The Judge was looking forward with eager expectations to the arrival of Gen. Grant, who gave him his appointment. He was very anxious to see the General.

A NOTED MAN DEAD.

Death of Hon. William Darlington at West Chester.

WEST CHESTER, December 6.—William Darlington, one of the oldest members of the bar, fell dead in the corridor of the Court House this morning. Mr. Darlington is the sixth member of the family of his name who has died suddenly within one year. Mr. Darlington was seventy-five years old, and was a member of the last Constitutional Convention.

He was born in Thornbury Township, Chester county, Pa., October 19, 1804, the youngest in a family of twelve children. In early life he was a Whig, but he became a Republican on the organization of that party. He also took an active part in the anti-Masonic movement of a generation ago. From 1836 to 1839 Mr. Darlington served as Deputy Attorney-General for Chester county. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837-38, and also of that of 1872-73, being elected to the latter as a Republican delegate from the Fifth Senatorial District, then embracing Chester and Delaware counties. In the last Constitutional Convention he was Chairman of the Committee on Education, and a member of the Committee on Counties, Townships and Boroughs. He attracted considerable attention by his arguments in the Convention in favor of woman suffrage.

A RASCALLY PLOT.

A Bold Plan to Steal the Electoral Vote of New York.

If Attempted will Probably Lead to a National Crisis.

ALBANY, December 6.—There is a bold plot brewing among the Republican politicians of the State of New York, looking to nothing less than the capture of thirty-five electoral votes without the uncertainty of an election. For the first time in a Presidential year since 1860 the Republicans will, in 1880, control the Legislature in both branches and the Executive. In 1864 Horatio Seymour was Governor, and he would have vetoed any bill depriving the people of their voting privileges. In 1868 the Assembly was Democratic. In 1872 John T. Hoffman was Governor, and in 1876 Samuel J. Tilden held that office. In 1860 the Democrats were hopelessly divided, while in 1856 the candidacy of Millard Fillmore as the representative of a third party insured the State to the Republicans by an overwhelming majority. But in next year's contest it is by no means certain that the Republicans will achieve success. The Democratic divisions may be healed before next November. John Kelly, setting at defiance the example of the office-holders in Thomas Jefferson's dry, may die—politically—or resign. Gov. Cornell's administration may alienate the support of some who voted for him this year and arouse to hostility the apathetic crowd that stayed at home. A hundred contingencies are possible which would lose New York to the Republican party, while the prize of her full electoral vote is within the reach of the "bosses" if they dare to grasp it. They talk it over in whispers among themselves, but only those who are more audacious than discreet have thus far presumed to defend the scheme openly. One of its boldest advocates said recently: "It would be the greatest blessing that could befall the people if the Legislature should cast the electoral vote of the State. It is a perfectly lawful proceeding. Up to the year 1828 the electors were not appointed by the people. In South Carolina the Legislature appointed the electors up to the time of the rebellion. The precedents are in favor of it, and, as the State has decided to intrust the Republican party with power, that power ought to be exercised to save the voters the expense, the trouble, the turmoil and annoyance of the Presidential election."

A Democrat, who is usually mild, when he heard these remarks, exclaimed: "It is the most deliberately wicked proposition ever made in a free State. Under eight years of Grantism and three years of Fraud, the people have been made familiar with almost every kind of crime known to politics. They have borne their wrongs with a patience which excites more contempt than respect. But there are limits to human endurance, and if the Conkling party attempts to steal the electoral vote of New York, their indignation will be such as has never before been witnessed."

A leading Democrat said: "The prompt exposure of this plot to rob the people of New York of the right of suffrage will insure its defeat. Conspirators are usually cowards. As soon as they are dragged into the daylight they begin to apologize for their iniquities. The Presidential fraud of 1877 could never have been consummated if the Democrats had stood firm. But when both parties agreed to abandon the Constitutional method of counting the vote, and trusted to the jugglery of a Commission, it didn't require much courage to cheat. I am convinced that the scheme for stealing the vote of New York has been seriously considered among the Republican leaders. But as soon as the public discussion of the question begins, the inherent weakness of the plot will become apparent."

But in spite of the confident tone of this Democrat, the Republican leaders are gravely discussing this scheme. While most of them treat it at present only as a possibility, it is evident that they look upon it as a big frump card to be played in case of an emergency.

Braddock's Grave.

To the Editor of The World:

SIR—In the Notes and Queries for November 9, a question concerning General Braddock's grave was asked. The answers on the following Sunday merely gave its location. Since then I have been searching for additional and more definite information and have found it in W. H. Lowdermilk's "History of Cumberland, Md., together with a History of Braddock's Expedition," recently published in this city by James Aughin. I send you the following extract, containing, I believe, some facts hitherto unpublished, which will doubtless interest your readers:

The place of Braddock's sepulchre was within a few yards of a small stream, the banks of which abruptly sloped down to the water, and distant about two miles—westwardly—from Fort Necessity. The grave was made immediately in the road, about a stone's throw from the present National road. When the march was resumed the horses, wagons and troops passed over the grave, the purpose being to prevent its discovery and desecration by the enemy. About 1824, a party of workmen engaged in repairing the old road came upon the remains of a human skeleton which was supposed to be that of Braddock. Numerous insignia of rank were found with it, and there was no knowledge of the burial of any other officer in that vicinity. Those who were present on the occasion carried away with them as souvenirs the buttons and other metal articles which had not been destroyed by corrosion. Some of the party even went so far in the gratification of their passion for relics as to make way with several of the small bones of the hands.

Mr. James Matthews, a blacksmith who lived at Mount Washington, as Fort Necessity has since been called, was present on the occasion referred to and witnessed the disinterment of these remains. They were carried to a point about one hundred and fifty yards eastward and buried in a field at the foot of a large oak tree some twenty-five yards from the National Road. In order to mark the spot more clearly to strangers Hon. Andrew Stewart had prepared a board on which was inscribed the fact that this was the last resting place of Major-General Edward Braddock, and this board was nailed to the tree. For twenty-five years the National Road was the great highway between the East and the West, and thousands of persons passed over it annually. The writer can well remember how, when a boy, each morning and evening, long trains of stage coaches arrived at and left Cumberland over this great highway. Braddock's grave was one of the great points of attraction on the road, and every day the stages were stopped in order that the passengers might disembark for a few minutes to inspect the place.

The old oak tree ten years since fell a victim to the imperious hand of time, and during the prevalence of a storm was blown down, the trunk breaking off some feet from the ground, leaving only a stripped and shredded trunk to mark the sacred spot. The stump has now entirely disappeared and no mark of the old tree remains. In 1871 a party of gentlemen from England visited the place and before leaving it they inclosed it with a fence of boards, securely built, and thus it remains to-day.

A foot note in De Hass' "History of the Indian Wars of West Virginia" states that "many years since the remains of General Braddock were removed to England and now rests with the quiet sleepers of Westminster Abbey." Whence this information was derived has not transpired. However it is certainly erroneous. Those remains undoubtedly still lie in the place above described, and no inhabitant of that locality has ever heard of their removal to England. Those bones which were carried away as souvenirs by desecrating curiosity seekers were afterward gathered together by Mr. Stewart and are supposed to have been deposited in Peale's Museum, Philadelphia. (Day's Penna., 334.)

It was Washington's intention when he buried Braddock to return at some future day and erect a monument to his memory, but his time was so occupied by the events of the years following that it was not until after the close of the Revolutionary War that he was able to undertake the self-imposed task. In 1784 he visited the place for the purpose indicated, and "made a diligent search for the grave, but the road had been so much turned and the cleared land so extended that it could not be found." The British Government is not wont to neglect her soldiers, but she never took the slightest notice of the resting place of Braddock, and it was left for a stranger's hand to mark the spot where he lay more than half a century after he fell. (Pp. 188-191.)

In this interesting work there are two cuts of the grave—the one representing it as it appeared in 1850, the other as in 1877.

ALEX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1879.

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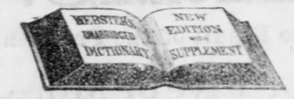

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THE RIOT DECISION.

The Opinion Comes from a Source Directly Interested.

A Searching Review of Its Law and Logic.

Exposing Evasions of Argument and Constitutional Provisions.

The Great Questions of the Case Slimed Over Without Real Answer.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

THE RIOT DECISION.

I had hoped one more competent than myself would review this decision. The counsel of the county, Mr. Shiras or Judge Agnew; ought to have done this. I have carefully compared their arguments with the opinion of the Court, and say unhesitatingly the opinion is not an answer. It is plausible, yet for this reason the county ought not to suffer it to stand unquestioned.

THE JUDGES DECIDING INTERESTED.

Good citizens submit to the *judgment* of the court, but the *opinion* is public property, and criticism is not only proper but essential where fundamental rights are at stake. The first obvious criticism is that the opinion comes from a source directly interested—from a Philadelphian, selected by the Chief Justice, a Philadelphian. Philadelphians have a double interest in the liability of Allegheny county. Philadelphia owns a large proportion of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and has a still larger interest in the trade it brings from the West. If Allegheny county be liable, she must pay *all* losses of the railroad company—its own and those of shippers to whom it is liable on its bills of lading. The Philadelphia Judges are citizens and taxpayers, and as such their interest is expressly decided in Sharpless *et al.* vs. Philadelphia, 9 Harris 147. Then (1853) Philadelphia owned $4,000,000 of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and subscribed also for 10,000 shares each of two other roads. Sharpless and others, citizens and taxpayers, brought suit to defeat these subscriptions and were themselves defeated, on the ground that the citizens had such an interest in the building of these roads as bound them. These riot cases also prove the interest of the Judges. They were removed to Beaver county for trial on the ground that the Judges and jurors of Allegheny were interested. The only difference between the Allegheny and Philadelphia Judges is that the former are interested for the defendant and the latter for the plaintiffs. Both sets of Judges are *legally* competent, but propriety forbids each to sit and decide where the interest of each is so palpable. As a consequence, observe the strong expressions of the opinion on the *facts*, even in the absence of the rejected testimony assigned for error. Notice also the strong assertion in the opinion of the *sympathy* of the *Pittsburghers* with the rioters, thus imputing a wrong to the masses of Allegheny county outside of Pittsburgh, who were not present, and had no sympathy. What is this but the expression of a Philadelphia feeling?

HOW ENGLISH PRECEDENTS ARE PERVERTED.

Another effect is seen in the manner the opinion seeks to strengthen itself by English analogies, which it fails to state correctly; and applies without parallelism. The English law rests on dissimilar cases, and arises from different powers of government. The Hundred was made liable for robbery (done openly and with force and violence), because of the intimate relations and small number, making the Hundred capable of keeping watch and ward, and making immediate pursuit by hue and cry. The statute of Winton (referred to in the opinion but not quoted) commanded fresh pursuit from town to town (the hue and cry), and the "country" was made liable only in case the bodies of the robbers were not produced in forty days. Hawkins (the author referred to) says these statutes were *oppressive*, and hence the statute of Elizabeth was passed, reducing the recovery to one half, requiring the hue and cry to be by horsemen and footmen, and that the party robbed should give speedy intelligence of his loss. Subsequent laws narrowed this more and more. Why did not the learned Judge, with the statute before him, state the matter correctly? So, too, as to the great London riots. They were *local* and even the greatest was still within English territory and subject to the same power of control.

The English analogies are also unsound because of the difference in the legislative power. The English Parliament, composed of three orders, the Lords, temporal and spiritual, and the Commons, is omnipotent in the making of laws. The Pennsylvania Legislature is limited in the nature of free government and by the Bill of Rights. When an opinion uses examples of tyrannical power to justify an invasion of the rights of citizens, and to take them also out of the equal protection of the Constitution of the United States (Fourteenth amendment), it clashes with free government and republican institutions. I mean to be entirely respectful, and make no charge of disingenuousness, but give these things as evidence of the feeling of interest which naturally affects a Philadelphian.

THE LAW OF 1841 AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Coming to the argument, the opinion is inexpressively lame in its effort to escape the argument that the act of 1841 fell before the new Constitution, and was *not saved* by the schedule. Its extremity is to be seen in the denial it makes that the new Constitution is a *new frame* of govment. It does this directly in the face of the Constitution itself, which sets out the very framework in three great branches, legislative, executive and judicial; confers their powers, and provides for their mode of action and continued succession—in the face of the law giving the Convention "power to propose a *new* Constitution *or* amendments," and providing for an election by the people "to decide for or against the adoption of the *new* Constitution, *or* specific amendments"—in the face of the fact that the Constitution was submitted as an *entirety* and adopted as an *entirety*; referring to nothing else to make it perfect, embodying in itself all those parts of former Constitutions it intended to preserve, and making no exceptions except those enumerated in itself, and those contained in its own schedule, for the very purpose of defining what was intended to be preserved—and in the face of the proclamation of the Governor that "the said *new* Constitution has been adopted by the qualified voters of this State, and *is* the Constitution of this Commonwealth." Its denial is also in the face of the first section of the schedule—"That *this Constitution* shall take effect on the first day of January, 1874, *for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.*"

IS THERE A FRAME OF GOVERNMENT OUTSIDE THE CONSTITUTION?

What parts of the Constitution of 1790 and of the amendments of 1838 are saved which were not embodied in and adopted by the new Constitution? What laws are saved except those provided for in the second section of the schedule? The opinion points out not one. Is it the doctrine of the *Court* that any parts of the former Constitutions are in force by *implication*, though not embodied in the new? Can it be possible that outside of the new Constitution, there are other provisions existing, to be declared by the Court from time to time as occasion may arise, and influenced of course by the political complexion of the Judges? Yet this is the proposition which the opinion is compelled to indicate, to avoid the position of the county that all laws inconsistent with the terms and spirit of the new Constitution, or unnecessary to preserve vested rights and essential institutions of the people, fell before the new Constitution, the last and new will of the people adopted for their own government. What does the opinion mean when it distinguishes between the Constitution and the *frame* of government? Does it mean to say that the written Constitution of Pennsylvania is not its frame of government? Does it mean to say that we are living under some different frame of government? This is a most novel and dangerous doctrine. Are the people of the United States to learn now for the first time that they are living under "forms or frames" of government not found in their written Constitutions? An opinion which, to avoid a logical conclusion, distinguishes between the Constitution and the "form or frame" of government; which denies that the new Constitution is the *only* frame of government under which the people live and govern themselves, and implies independently of the schedule, an existence of provisions and powers to save all laws and institutions existing prior to the adoption of the new Constitution; and which ignores the saving clause in the schedule itself in this respect, is so wholly lame and impotent the wonder is that it was permitted to pass a Bench of Judges.

EVASIONS OF THE PLAIN LETTER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Quite as weak is that part of the opinion which denies that the act of 1841 is *inconsistent* with the new Constitution. The argument of the county cited as inconsistent certain sections of the Constitution which are all *new*, never having appeared in any former Constitution. These were shown to be in their nature and effect *directly* inconsistent with the act of 1841. Other sections were cited to show that, in the letter and spirit of the Constitution, which evidently intended to produce equality of burthens and benefits among the *entire* people, the act of 1841 caused a condition of inequality among a certain portion of the people entirely inconsistent with them. Now, how were all these met and answered? Simply not at all. The *new* sections were lumped together, the others expressed by number of section and article. The opinion merely says: "It is not deemed essential to discuss all of these constitutional provisions or to refer to them *seriatim*. Some of them manifestly have no application to the present contention." Thus this, the great question of the cause, the *inconsistency* of the act of 1841 with the letter and spirit of the new Constitution is left, to rest upon the mere *ipse dixit* of the opinion. The total inadequacy of this part of the opinion is seen in the answer made as to the 8th section of the 9th article forbidding the debts of a county or city to exceed seven per cent. of the total assessed value of the property therein. The opinion says: "We have no question before us as to the extent of the debt of the county of Allegheny or of the assessed value of its property." Of course the "record furnished no information" on this point. It was not alleged there was any excess. The fact could not appear in the record, and if the defendant pleaded it, it would have to show the existing debt and the total of losses by the riot. But the argument was that the *law*—the act of 1841—was *inconsistent* with these provisions as to municipal liabilities, without new and further legislation, to adapt the provisions of the act to the new Constitution. How could an unknown and uncertain loss, produced by a trespass or wrong, be reconciled to this provision, and to another, argued in connection with it, the 10th section, 9th article, requiring that before any indebtedness shall be incurred, the county shall provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest, and also the principal within thirty years. It was said that the damage loss could only be ascertained when all had been settled by recovery; and hence, without new legislation to recognize the county liability and adjust the recoveries by some known mode, the law of 1841 is not reconcilable with these provisions. Besides, other provisions were noticed in connection with these, giving force to the argument as to inconsistency. Then, again, it was shown that a special charge of one county, while others were exempt, was at variance with the 1st section of the 9th article, and with all those clauses which provide for equality of benefits, burdens and citizenship.

THE LAW OF '41 FELL BECAUSE INCONSISTENT WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

The weakness of the opinion on this point is shown again by a resort to the argument of a want of *intention to repeal*. Now, no question was made upon a *repeal*. The point made was that the act of 1841 was not *saved* by the schedule, which saved only laws *consistent* with the Constitution. Whether a law is consistent or inconsistent is a judicial question to be determined by comparison with the Constitution, and not a question of *repeal*. The fact that the Convention did not *expressly* repeal this act is therefore beside the controversy. If, *in fact*, the law is inconsistent with the Constitution, the Court is bound to say so, and not to say we see no express repeal.

In the argument it was said that the act of 1841 provided for a then future unknown and uncertain contingency—an unforseen riot—a *potentia remotissima*, of the most distant kind. The opinion says "and that the act therefore fell." "This is assuming (it continues) the very point in controversy." Whether this is a mere misconception of the argument, or something else, it is hard to tell, but it is clear it is not a correct statement of it.

THE GREAT QUESTIONS IN THE CASE AVOIDED BY THE COURT.

The argument did not say the law fell *because* it protected no vested right or existing institution, but that being *inconsistent* and *protecting* no rights in it was not *saved*. Having proved the *inconsistency* of the law with the Constitution, it was only necessary to show that there was nothing to *save* it from falling. Hence it was said that when the Constitution was adopted the law protected no right or institution *then* existing. It is no answer to say it was good as a *police* law, and would still be so. Granted, if the law be *not* inconsistent with the Constitution. But this is the very point the opinion fails to answer. If *inconsistent*, call it police law or what you please, it is not *saved* by the second section of the schedule, and therefore it falls, because it is *inconsistent*.

Thus the great questions in the case were shirred over and left without a real answer. Another question growing out of the facts offered to be proved and rejected by the lower court, is left without any proper reply. The argument of the county went to show that the riot was not *local*, but grew out of an organization of striking employes extending *outside* of the county and of the State, and therefore not within the control and precaution of the county, and that the riot was an outcrop, *accidental only to Pittsburgh*, which might have happened at any other place. Therefore the fourth offer was to prove its existence at Martinsburg, Cumberland, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Reading, Dennison, Newark and Chicago. The purpose of this was to show that such a general and pervading combination beyond the *territorial* limits of the county, was not, and in reason could not be, within the intent or even the letter of the act of 1841, which contemplated only a *local* riot, within the control and precautionary measures of a single county. Yet this is avoided, and the opinion deals in an argument upon the *size* and *extent* of riots, and a reference to London and Philadelphia riots, which were both local, and within municipal authority. They were not marked by the characteristics of this wide-spread combination, passing State boundaries and State control. The outcrop here happened only because the railroad company chose to meet this portion of the combination of strikers at Pittsburgh with a military force. It might have done so at Allianee, Altoona, Harrisburg or Philadelphia. Had the outbreak occurred at West Philadelphia and the depot, miles of freight cars, engines, passenger cars, and a large part of West Philadelphia been burned, a Philadelphian would have seen the force of the argument that the combination was *not local*, not even circumscribed by State lines, and that the question was not one of the magnitude or size of the mob or of insurrection or no insurrection. Had the outbreak occurred in another county, no question of the liability of Allegheny could have arisen, and yet it was the outbreak of the same storm, which threatened places beyond her control. The opinion admits the authorities cited as to the true interpretation of statutes, and yet sweeps them all away, simply because the *size* of a riot does not alter its character, thereby stepping aside from argument. But my article is already too long, and I must cease, not from a want of material, but of space.

A CITIZEN.

A DIAMOND SWINDLE.

Mr. Barlow Wants to Get Back His Investment and Sues a Widow.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 5.—A suit for $143,000 was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by Samuel L. M. Barlow of New York, against Mary Arnold, wife of the late Phillip Arnold, of diamond fame, and executrix of his last will. Two items are embraced in the suit. One for $100,000 represents the cash fraudulently obtained by Arnold from the plaintiff, and the other $43,000 represents the interest on the $100,000 from July 29, 1877.

The following facts are contained in Barlow's petition: He states that in October, 1871, Ashburg Harpending, William R. Lent and George L. Dodge, under the pledge of secrecy communicated to him that Philip Arnold had discovered a diamond field in one of the territories of the States on the borders of New Mexico and Arizona. As proof of their statement they exhibited a bag which contained diamonds in the rough, together with other precious stones, intermixed with sand and earth, which they said were discovered by Arnold in the alleged dimond field, and that a large quantity from the same field, exceeding in value $500,000, had been deposited in the Bank of California, in San Francisco. They claimed to represent Arnold, but he refused to enter into any business contract with any one but Arnold.

The three men accordingly induced Arnold to go to New York and call on Barlow, which he did on November 1, 1871. He then confirmed the statements made by Harpending and his associates, and further stated that in crossing a stream his raft was wrecked, and a quantity of diamonds obtained on his visit, which were worth a million dollars, were lost. Soon after Barlow telegraphed to the cashier of the Bank of California inquiring about the diamonds, which were said to be deposited in that bank, and received a reply from the cashier that a bag of great value had been deposited with him. This led Barlow to believe the story of Arnold and his associates was true, and agreed to advance $100,000, providing they could get an act passed by Congress to secure them in the fruits of the discovery, and further on condition that a survey should be made of the location by a competent engineer. Arnold replied that he would be perfectly willing to have the ground surveyed, but it would be impossible at this season of the year, as the ground was covered with snow, and it could not be surveyed without great trouble and danger.

The result of the conference was that, eventually, the Golconda Mining Company was formed, and in the spring Mr. Barlow named an engineer to go to the spot and report. Arnold and his partners accompanied the engineer to the place, and it seems that everything was arranged to deceive him. Diamonds were, indeed, found in the dirt, and the engineer was deluded by the adventurers into the belief that a diamond bonanza was at last found in this country. He went back to New York and reported that it was a *bona fide* mine. Mr. Barlow then furnished $100,000. Shortly after the rumor began to circulate that the whole thing was a huge fraud. Another engineer was dispatched to the so-called diamond field, and reported the thing a grand fraud and that the ground had been "salted." Litigation was then begun in the courts, and after a long legal fight the thing wound up in a compromise but it seems by the filing of the present suit that it is not yet settled.

The little ones love it, and often cry for more—what? "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," which cures them of coughs, colds and whooping cough.

WASHINGTON.

Governor Seymour's Position According to Senator Kernan.

The Republicans and Mr. Hayes and Their Finance Differences.

Democratic Opinion Adverse to Senator Bayard's Bill.

Don Cameron Figuring on a Grant Boom.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The Washington *Star* has an interview with Senator Kernan of New York. Kernan, it is well known, is Horatio Seymour's confidential friend. In reply to the question whether or not Seymour would accept the Democratic nomination, the Senator said: "Governor Seymour has frequently said he would not again be a candidate for any office; and I know that, at present, he feels thoroughly determined to remain in private life. However, we never know what may happen. The last time he said to me that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency, or that he would not take the nomination, I replied: 'Governor, it has not been offered to you yet. Wait till the nomination is offered, and then decide whether to accept it or not.'" "Senator, is Mr. Seymour in good health?" asked the *Star* reporter. "Oh, yes, sir; he is in first rate health," was the reply.

HAYES AND THE REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Hayes is willing to meet his party on any basis on the finance question, which will enable it to recover from the mistake of his message, and the Carpenter resolution, introduced in the Senate yesterday, will probably be the basis of agreement, as it is toned down more than the Fort House resolution, and was submitted to the President after it was drawn. In effect, it declares any present financial legislation which would disturb the existing state of affairs to be inexpedient. This will be adopted, and the threatened schism averted, and for this reason all of the committees in both branches are Democratic. In view of this, without the consent of a Democratic committee, no bill embodying the views of the President or his crafty Secretary of the Treasury can be brought into either House for action. It is not at all probable that any Democratic committee will want to father a bill in accord with the President's now repudiated views, and hence there is no way to get the subject before either branch to brew mischief. Mr. Frye of Maine, rather pointedly, and in a nutshell, defines the Republican position. Says he: "No Democratic committee dare bring a bill based on the Message to the attention of Congress, and, as for the Republicans, they being in a minority on the Committees, could not, if they would, and would not, if they could." There are one or two Republicans of the stripe of Morton, the Syndicate banker, and Chittenden, who will, if Sam Randall gives them a chance, some Monday move to suspend the rules and pass a bill to retire the legal tenders.

The Republican Senators, however, consider the financial situation so serious that they have in caucus appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Morrill, Conkling, Hamlin, McMillan, Booth, Kirkwood, Cameron (of Pa.), Logan and Carpenter, to take into consideration what position the Republicans in Congress should assume on finance. This committee met yesterday and had an extended discussion, but came to no agreement. It was developed, however, that but two of the committee entertain the same opinions as the President, and that but one (Senator Morrill) is of the opinion that legislation on the finances is advisable at present. He wants Sherman's recommendations adopted at once.

THE BAYARD RESOLUTION,

no matter what view the Senator himself may take, is generally regarded as most unfortunate. The longer-headed Democrats say that the policy of the Democrats should be one of masterly inactivity upon the finances, and that will undoubtedly be the policy, even of General Warner, the father of the Silver bill hanging fire in Bayard's Committee. Some say that the Democrats can stand solid in defending the greenback, the silver dollar, and free elections. The most pertinent criticism made against Bayard's bantling is that, if the National banks see fit to make war on the greenback with its legal tender feature eliminated, and if it is to their advantage to make war, they will do it; it will be in the power of the banks, by refusing to receive them simply as Treasury notes, to drive them out of existence. Bayard, in his bid for the East, seems to have made the same mistake Sherman has, in that he has driven the West away from him. There will be a good deal of bluster over the resolution, but it will not be passed, certainly not until the United States Supreme Court decides the case now pending before it, as to the right of the United States to issue legal tender notes in time of peace.

CONGRESSIONAL GRANT BOOM.

Senator Cameron and others are engaged in a movement to have both houses of Congress adjourn for several days when Grant visits Philadelphia, in order that the members may attend the grand reception there. Every Senator who has been approached with the proposition readily agreed to it. It is probable that the time for the holiday recess will be fixed so as to have the Congress out of here before Grant reaches Philadelphia, on December 16th.

CENSUS AMENDMENT.

Representative Herbert of Alabama, has introduced a bill suggesting an amendment to the Census law. It is intended as a preventive of fraud in the enumeration of population, and provides that enumerators, after having taken the census, shall place the list of names upon the records, alphabetically arranged, in some conspicuous place in the district, where it will be accessible to all, and provides for an opportunity for persons who have complaints of omission or addition to submit corrections. Superintendent Walker is understood to object to the suggestion because of the additional expense involved.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The annual session of the National Council of the Union League of America will be held in Philadelphia on Wednesday next. It is expected distinguished men from different parts of the country will be present and address the Council.

The President to-day appointed Wilbur K. Smiley of Providence, Rhode Island, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Indian Commissioners, caused by the death of J. D. Long. The President also appointed General George Stoneman of California, to fill the other vacancy on this Board, which has remained unfilled for about four years. The Board now consists of ten members, the maximum number allowed by law.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day decided that the benefits of the timber culture law may be secured by planting cottonwood trees. This decision reverses the former rulings of the department.

BAYARD AND LEGAL TENDERS.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Senator Bayard shows no disposition to pursue an inactive policy touching the resolution he introduced in the Senate to destroy the legal-tender feature of the greenback. He is obstinate enough to believe that Mohammed will come to the mountain, and that with a full debate the Democracy in Congress will see the wisdom of his resolution. Just now, with indifferent success, Senator Thurman is laboring with him to urge him not to press the matter. Thurman does not indorse this proposition. He says that, with a nation and individuals in debt, it is almost revolutionary to attempt to detract from the value of the obligation upon the basis of which the debt was contracted. He has been quoted as indorsing the Bayard scheme, but he is violently opposed to it, not only on principle, but further because he believes it to be poor policy politically to agitate the question at all at this time, and the more highly indecorous because the United States Supreme Court will soon be called upon to pass upon the constitutionality of the issue of legal tenders in time of peace. The resolution is with the Senate Finance Committee, of which Bayard is the Chairman. Of course he will vote to report it. So, also, will Kernan of New York, and Morrill of Vermont; but it is believed that Voorhees, Beck, Ferry, Jones, of Nevada, and Allison, the other members of the committee, will all vote against it. The real trouble is not the danger that the resolution will pass, but the unnecessary agitation and discord which it is liable to produce.

IRISH LAND QUESTION.

The Views of a Leading Home Ruler in Parliament.

The Rights of the English Landlords to Irish Lands.

Arrest of a Prominent Land Agitator.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday has a cable dispatch from Belfast, giving the views of Mr. Biggar, M. P., and one of the largest merchants in Belfast, who was Parnell's lieutenant as a Parliamentary obstructionist. These extracts are from the interview:

Correspondent—What is your idea of a settlement of the land troubles of Ireland?

Mr. Biggar—In the first place, I dispute the absolute right to the land which the landlords claim. The history of land tenancy in Ireland cannot be ignored as Englishmen ignore it. The original grants to the landlords from English Kings did not give them the rights which they now claim. Tenants then had as much interest and participation in the land as the landlords, who only managed it for mutual benefit. The only right the landlords have is prescription, one of the chief provisions of their grants being the engagement to furnish a certain number of soldiers. The landlords gradually assumed absolute ownership and exercised the right to depopulate estates at will. Moreover the English Kings had no right to give grants extending beyond their own reigns. I claim, therefore, that Queen Victoria's Parliament have the right at the present time to dispose of this property as they may think best for all classes. If you allow that the landlord has the absolute right he claims, to turn off the population, as the Duke of Sutherland did in Scotland, you have only to logically extend the argument in order to prove that he has the power to rent his land to the French Government, to allow French engineers to erect fortifications and populate it with French soldiers to the constant menace of England.

Mr. Biggar continued: The landlords assume that their absolute ownership of the land was acknowledged. This is not so. Parliament did not acknowledge it, when, in 1838, it passed the Poor Law and forced the landlords to pay half of the poor rate, though previously the landlords had not paid a penny to support the poor. Gladstone's Land Act was another attack on the right claimed by the landlord. The ex-Premier himself last week acknowledged Parliament's rights over the land. This disposes of the talk about confiscation, and the taking of what belongs to another.

Correspondent—Suppose the people possessed the land, would there not be a new race of landlords in a few years' time.

Mr. Biggar—No: the first instinct of an Irishman is to keep all the land he can work. He would never sell unless obliged to. Of course there would be exceptions, but as a rule there would be but few landlords. One great reason for rackrenting is, that the tenants may be kept from increasing the size of their holdings. This was not always so. About thirty years ago the landlords thought it would be most profitable to let the lands in large farms and thus oblige the bulk of the population to work as farm laborers. But this plan caused such a great increase in wages, that large farms did not pay on account of the cost of working them, and to-day a farm of twenty acres, which may be worked by a farmer and his family, will sell for as much as a farm twice the size, because the latter necessitates hiring laborers. My idea of a settlement of the land question is as follows: I would first fix the yearly value of the holdings, giving the tenant credit for all improvements. I would deprive the landlord of the power of eviction so long as the rent was paid. Furthermore, I would give the tenant his option of buying up the rent in a fixed number of years, after which the tenant would himself be the owner.

(By Cable.)

THE ARREST OF A LEADING LAND AGITATOR.

DUBLIN, December 5.—Thomas Brennan, an employe of the Dublin City Bakery Company, a leading land agitator, and member of the Land League, was arrested this morning and conveyed to Castle Bar. He will be charged with using seditious language at Balla and with endeavoring to seduce police from their allegiance.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR EMPLOYING SEDITIOUS LANGUAGE.

DUBLIN, December 5.—Brennan was received enthusiastically by a large crowd on his arrival at Castle Bar, under escort of the police. He was taken to the Court House and examined. The indictment was read over to him, after which he was remanded until Monday to allow time to secure the attendance of the short hand writer who took his remarks, as a witness. Bail was refused. The prisoner was defended by Charles O'Malley.

The expressions which caused the arrest of Brennan were to the effect that he adopted the words of Davitt, and that the time for resolve and action had arrived. Brennan had been informed of the issue of a warrant, but made no effort to evade arrest.

INTERVIEW WITH BRENNAN.

CASTLEBAR, December 6.—Brennan was interviewed to-day by a *Herald* correspondent. He stated that he expected his arrest some time in the night before it actually occurred. He was followed home from the theater by detectives. He spoke thankfully of the good treatment he received from the Governor. He stated that he had intended to defend himself, but his friends at Castlebar had engaged the services of local counsel. He firmly believed that the Government arrested him to prevent his attending the meeting at Castlereagh, but he modestly remarked that the Government's action would not for a moment retard the great land movement, which would be a miserable agitation indeed if it were unable to stand the sacrifice of a few men in prison, or, if necessary, on the gallows. He could not see why he had been arrested for his speech at Balla. He said nothing seditious, for he had not indorsed the words of Daly and Killen, but only those of Davitt, which were merely a repetition of the principles of John Stuart Mill. Brennan intended to repeat the identical words for which he was arrested, at the first opportunity. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he repudiated any connection between the land agitation and the commission of outrages or the sending of threatening letters.

FRIDAY'S USUAL WORK.

The Execution of a Colored Murderer in Maryland.

ELKTON, MD., December 5.—Medford Waters (colored) was hanged here to-day for the murder of Jenkins Whaley (colored), November 13, 1878. At the conclusion of the religious exercises, in his cell, the condemned man, after taking leave of the other prisoners, was taken from his cell and placed in a wagon with Sheriff Boulden and two deputies, and started for the place of execution. The Groome Guards (forty men) formed a guard. Shortly after 11 o'clock services were commenced on the scaffold, in which the prisoner joined. After prayer Waters made an address. He said:

My dear friends, do you see what condition I am in? but, thank God, I am able to say with a clear conscience that God has pardoned me. Never let your angry passions overcome you as mine did me. I trust you may never be where I am. May God bless you, and stand by you to eternity. May God receive my soul through Jesus Christ, my Redeemer. Amen.

The black cap was drawn over his face and the noose adjusted. There being some delay in lengthening the rope, at Waters' own request, he remained standing on the drop, exhibiting great firmness, and called out, "Don't none of you ever take this pattern, keep out of it." He thanked the Sheriff and cried out several good byes to the crowd and for his fellow prisoners. The drop fell at 11:35. The fall was six feet and death was easy. This is the first public execution in this county since 1855. The body was buried near the scaffold.

WHY ARE THEY NOT ENFORCED?

A Congressman's Comment on Hayes' Treatment of the Polygamy Laws.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—In referring the parts of Mr. Hayes' message to appropriate committees in the House, a question arose as to the proper disposition of the parts of the document concerning polygamy. The subject was sent to the Judiciary Committee. Members of the House say that they do not know what further can be done toward the suppression of polygamy. "The most stringent laws to prevent polygamy have been enacted. The Supreme Court has decided that those laws are constitutional. "What more remains to be done?" said a member to-day. "Mr. Hayes says that the continued violation of these laws demands the attention of every department of the Government. It appears to me that the legislative and judicial departments have done all that lies in their power to do. The laws to suppress polygamy are on the statute books. If Mr. Hayes has all the power at his back that he told about in his veto message at the extra session why does he not use some of it in Utah to enforce the laws?"

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

FARMS AND HOMES.

On the Kansas Pacific Railway. 3,000,000 Acres for Sale in the GOLDEN BELT, $3 to $7 per acre. 11 years credit. Wheat 20 to 50 bushels; Corn 40 to 100 bush. per acre. No Manure needed. Good climate, pure water, fine schools, churches, and good society. Railroad and market facilities excellent. Maps and full information FREE. Address S. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are supped and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulas or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes**, not **hours**, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangement of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

☞Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yell

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Great Excitement at the Russian Capital.

The Czar in Mortal Dread of Another Attempt on His Life.

RUSSIA.

A FRESH ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, December 10.—A Vienna correspondent reports that great excitement prevails at St. Petersburg. Gendarme and the police forces have been largely increased and they incessantly patrol the streets of the city, and are especially numerous and vigilant near the winter palace. These circumstances indicate that fresh attempts upon the life of the Czar are anticipated. M. Walujeff, who was formerly a favorite with the Czar and author of the various reform plans, has now fallen into complete disgrace, the Czar having flung his constitutional projects into the fire when Walujeff submitted them, and dismissed Walujeff himself. Gortschakoff and Giers have regained all their former influence. Markoff, the Home Secretary, will probably be dismissed, and Ignatieff designated as Chief of the Asiatic Department of the Russian State Chancellory.

WILL MAKE ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

A Berlin dispatch says. A St. Petersburgh letter states that on the same day that the Czar arrived at St. Petersburg a revolutionary committee issued a most violent proclamation, which is being distributed daily, and in which they avow that the late attempt on the Czar's life was made by their order, and though the attempt failed, they are not disheartened, but are ready to try it again.

BULGARIA.

THE COUNTRY THREATENED WITH ANARCHY.

LONDON, December 10.—The *Eastern Budget*, the organ of the Austrian Embassy here, says: "We hear from Sofia that Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, is daily growing more unpopular and that serious apprehensions are felt for the safety of his throne. It is becoming evident that the Constitution is not workable and that the country is threatened with anarchy."

LONDON, December 10.—A dispatch from Vienna says: The Bulgarian Assembly was dissolved because the leaders of the majority refused to allow Prince Alexander to have any voice in the nomination of a new Cabinet, and also refused to modify their address replying to the speech from the Throne, wherein the late Ministry, and by implication the Prince himself, were accused of unconstitutional proceedings. A Cabinet was appointed to carry on the Government until a new Assembly has been appointed.

HUNGARY.

DESTRUCTION OF DAMS, AND TERRIBLE INUNDATIONS.

PESTH, December 10.—The destruction of dams on nearly all of the principal rivers in Hungary and Transylvania and terrible inundations are again filling the public mind with anxiety. But for the intense cold, ranging from 15 to 20 degrees, Reamer, Foreswarde and several villages around the city would have shared the fate of Szegedin. Temsvar Arad and several towns in Transylvania were partly inundated on Monday and, as in Grossevarde, a great number of houses fell in. So suddenly came the flood that hardly any preventive measures had been taken, and great danger to property is reported, but no loss of life. The continuance of frost can alone prevent a most serious disaster.

CABLE SPARKS.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE arrived at Chiselhurst yesterday.

THE Turkish Government intends to establish an official journal.

THE Prussian Diet has passed the clauses in the Railway bill empowering the Government to purchase and work certain railways.

UP to the 5th inst. there were 170 arrests made in Moscow and its neighborhood for supposed connection with the attempt upon the life of the Czar.

The *Boersen Zeitung* says: The directors of the Imperial Bank of Germany repudiate the report that the Government intends resuming the sales of silver.

A CORRESPONDENT states that fifteen Generals of the Spanish army, including several belonging to the artillery and corps of engineers, have resigned their commands.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

THE good people of West Newton, Pa., are greatly excited over the large amount of drunkenness there, although that is a local option town.

THE blast furnace of Rawle, Noble & Co., at Erie, Pa, which has been lying idle for a long time, is nearly ready to "blow in" once more.

MRS. CAPTAIN DENNY of Pittsburgh, has contracted for the building of a handsome residence at Ligonier, where the family has a large estate, on a site selected by Captain Denny years ago.

JAMES SCAGE has been arrested at Greensburg on a charge of stealing jewelry from Captain Cook of New Alexandria. Among the articles stolen was a ring belonging to Mrs. Abel of this city, who was visiting in Westmoreland county.

A FARMER named Larimer, who lives near Salem, Westmoreland county, was assaulted by a tramp, who struck him several blows with a club, and then escaped. Larimer was not seriously injured.

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WM. SMITH, one of the burglars arrested on the train in this city for burglarizing Doyle's residence at Steubenville, has plead guilty, and yesterday John Arie was found guilty by the jury. The trial of Brandt and Wilson will occur to-day. There is no doubt of their conviction.

INCENDIARIES are again at work in Westmoreland county. On Saturday morning last the barn of Jacob Amalong of Salem township, was burt to the ground. Three fat hogs were consumed by the flames, as was also the entire stock of grain and hay. Mr. A. also lost all his farming implements.

THE Manor Valley railroad, a little road to run from Salem to Manor Valley through Westmoreland, is now under contract. The directors have ordered the first installment of the capital stock, in accordance with the provisions of the subscription, to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer on or before the 1st of January, 1880. The road will probably be completed by July 4th.

THE Grand Jury of Brooke county, West Virginia, have found bills of indictment against David Perkinson, Tom Cheek, Jim Johnson and John Fletcher, for burglarizing the store of J. E. Curtis, at Bethany, and also bills against David Perkinson and Tom Cheek for setting fire to and partially destroying Bethany College, and a bill against Cheek for setting fire to and destroying a barn belonging to Col. Alex. Campbell, and a further bill against Cheek, Johnson, Rell and Fletcher for destroying the stable of John Lauck at Bethany. Johnson, Fletcher and Wilson have turned State's evidence, and, it is said, made a clean breast of the whole thing.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will positively restore gray hair to its original color. Give it a trial. &w

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Governments quiet but firm. Railroad bonds strong and higher. State securities dull, except for Lousiana consols, which were a shade weaker.

The stock market was strong and buoyant during a greater portion of the day; and, under brisk buying, prices advanced ¼ to ¾ per cent. The stocks most conspicuous in the upward movement were C. C. & I. C., Pacific Mail, Erie, Wabash and Hannibal & St. Joseph. Late in the afternoon a reaction of ¼ to 1⅝ per cent. took place, the latter Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, but final quotations showed a recovery of ¼ @¾ per cent., and the market closed strong. Ohio & Mississippi rose to 30⅞ on buying for Baltimore account, but closed at 30¾. There was some talk ot an expected legal decision favorable to the preferred stock. Erie was strong, on reports that Keene was buying the stock, and the advance was assisted by the news of the opening of the Hosaic tunnel route. C. C. & I. C. improved by reason of the expected compromise between this road and the Pennsylvania railroad before the decision of Judge Harlan is announced, and because the latter company is now using the C. C. & I. C. for through freight business, thus increasing the earnings of the line. The advance in St. Paul & Sioux City shares was based on the fact that the time is rapidly approaching when quarterly dividends are to be paid on the preferred.

The *Graphic* says: "It is understood that Gould, Russell, Sage and some other New York capitalists are bidders for the construction contract of the Texas Pacific railway, to extend the road, at $25,000 per mile. They agree to take stock and bonds in equal amounts in payment. This will give them eight million dollars of stock of the company, and in case they complete their contract within two years and a half, that will give them control by a stock vote. This offer will probably be accepted within a few days."

Transactions aggregated 282,000 shares, of which 67,000 were Erie,5,800 Lake Shore, 13,000 Northwestern, 8,500 St. Paul, 7,600 Lackawanna, 13,000 New Jersey Central, 1,700 Delaware & Hudson, 1,300 Michigan Central, 1,200 Union Pacific, 11,000 C., C. & I. C., 7,000 Hannibal & St. Joe, 11,000 Ohios, 21,000 Western Union, 2,400 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 19,000 Pacific Mail, 22,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 9,200 Kansas & Texas, 1,300 Iron Mountain, 3,400 Louisville & Nashville, 3,500 Northern Pacific, 7,500 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 1,600 St. Paul & Sioux City, 3,900 St. Louis & San Francisco, 1,800 Alton & Terre Haute, 1,000 Kansas Pacific, 1,000 Little Pittsburgh and 1,600 Quicksilver.

Close—Money market easy at 6@7 per cent., closing at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½; per cent. Sterling exchange weak at 481¾; sight exchange 483¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	106¼	New 4s coupons	103⅝
New 5s coupon	108	Pacific 6s of 1896	120
New 4½s coupons	105¾		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana	45½	Tennessee 6s new	30
Consols		Virginia 6s	25
Missouri 6s	106¼	Virginia 6s new	20
St. Joe	104½	Consols	75
Tennessee 6s	32	Pref'd off'd	7

STOCKS.

Rock Island	140	St. P. & Min	48½
Panama	135	H. & St. Joe	54
C. & P	106½	Do. preferred	84½
Illinois Central	99¼	Iron Mountain	47½
B. & Q	122½	St. L. & San F	46¼
C. & A	98	Do. preferred	84½
Do. preferred	116	C. St. L. & N. O	28
N. Y. Central	130⅝	Kan. & Tex	22
Harlem	160	Union Pacific	86½
Lake Shore	104¾	Kansas Pacific	34
Can. Southern	72	N. Pacific	32
Michigan Central	95½	Do. preferred	56¾
Erie	42¾	Louisville & N	88¼
Do. preferred	70¾	Houston & Texas	44
N. W. C	91¼	W. U. Tel	107⅝
Do. preferred	106	A. P. Tel	47⅞
St. Paul	74¼	Pacific Mail	36⅝
Do. preferred	99	Little Pittsburgh	30½
St. P. & S. City	28¼	Adams Ex	104
Do. preferred	75	Mariposa	10¾
Del. & Lack	85¾	American Ex	59
Morris & Essex	104	U. S. Express	49
Del. & Hudson	78¼	Quicksilver	22¾
N. J. Central	85½	Do. preferred	54
O. & M	30¾	Leadville	5⅝
Ft. Wayne	134½	Land Grants	112¾
Chesapeake & O	18¼	Sinking Funds	114¾
Mobile & O	21¾	Central Pacific	110¼
C. & C	82¾	Union Pacific	110¾
C. C. & I. C	22¾	Lehigh Wicks	110
I. C. & Lafayette	4	St. P. & S. C. First	
B. C. R. & W	58	C. C. & I. C. First	87½
A. & T. H	16¾	Do. second	
Do. preferred	41¼	Ft. Wayne	113½
W., St. L. & P	44½		
Do. preferred	64½		

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked
Pennsylvania Railroad	50½	50⅝
Reading	35¾	35⅞
P., T. & B	10¼	10½
Lehigh Valley	51¾	52¼
U. Co.'s N. J	155	
Central Transportation Co	48	
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	116½	
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	110	
Northern Pacific	31¾	32¾
Do preferred	56⅞	57
Philadelphia & Erie	17¾	18
Northern Central	31¾	32¼
Hestonville	25	26¾
Lehigh Navigation Co	37¾	37⅞

No sales reported.

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	266	Pewabec	32
Copper Falls	4¾	Quincy	29
Franklin	27⅞	Ridge	7

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 10.—Consols for money 97 3-16; account 97 5-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 103; Pennsylvania Central, 52½; Reading, 27⅛; Erie, 44¾; preferred, 74; do. seconds, 99. United States bonds—New 5s, 106⅞; 4½s, 109¾; 4s, 106⅞.

Refined petroleum, 7¾.

PARIS, December 10.—Rentes, 82f 50c.

ANTWERP, December 10.—Refined petroleum, 24f.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—Cotton in moderate inquiry at 7¼@7¾; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,200.

Prime mess pork, 59s.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 10, 1879.

Owing to the disagreeable weather trade in nearly all branches was rather inactive. This was especially the case in the produce market, yet there is no material change in prices to note. Groceries continue firm except for sugars which were weaker yesterday and declined ⅛c on all grades to-day. Coffee continues firm at the quotations noted. The inquiry for domestic fruits has been greater within the last few days than at the same time last season. Prices, too, are much higher, with every prospect of remaining so. The market for provisions continues firm and prices remain unchanged. In all other articles there is nothing new to mention. The quotations given below have been carefully revised and are about the figures at which sales were effected to-day:

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $2 50@2 75; choice, $2 00@2 25; medium, $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 75@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 22@24c; solid packed, 18@20c; common to medium, 8@14c.

CIDER—$4 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory, 13@13½c; jobbing, 13c wholesale; New York Goshen, 14c jobbing; 13½c at wholesale: Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves), 8@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@8c; raspberries, 25@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; pitted cherries, 20@22c; new dried sweet corn, 7½@8c ₱ lb.; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 20c; in cases, 21c; pickled, 17@18c.

GAME—Quail, $2 25@2 50 ₱ dozen; pheasants, $4 50@5 00 ₱ dozen; squirrels, $1 00@1 25 ₱ dozen; venison saddles, short, 14@15c; do long 13@14c; wild ducks, $1 50@3 00 ₱ dozen; rabbits, 25@30c ₱ pair; grouse, $5 00@7 50 ₱ dozen.

HONEY—California, 15@18c; York State, 19@20c; new domestic, 16@17c; strained, 8@10c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $1 25@1 50; shellbarks, 90c@$1; walnuts, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 50@55c; ₱ bushel; peachblows, 55@60c; peerless, 45@50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 50@4 75.

POULTRY—Live chicken, 30@40c; dressed chickens, 8c; ducks, 10c; turkeys, 10@12c.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 00@5 50 ₱ bushels; timothy, $2 50@2 75 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $4 00@7 00 ₱ 100 head; onions, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 36@1 38; amber and mixed, $1 34@1 36; rejected, 95c@$1 00; Corn—Yellow shelled, 52@54c; mixed, 50@51c; new yellow, 48@50c; yellow ear, 51@52c; new yellow, 48@50c.

Oats—Prime white, 40@41c; mixed do, 38@40c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 90@95c; medium, 75@80c.

Rye—Western, 85@88c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Extra family $6 75@7 25; choice red $7 25@7 50; extra choice amber $7 25@7 75; fancy St. Louis, $8 25@9 00; patents, $8 75@9 50; XX bakers $7 00@7 25; XXX bakers $7 25@7 75; low grade $4 00@5 50; rye, $5 25@5 75. Buckwheat $2 50@3 00 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—60c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Prime from country wagon, $19 00@21 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prairie, $15 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $13 00@13 50; white middlings, $20 00@21 00; coarse do, $18 00@19 00; chopped feed, $21 00@23 00; cornmeal, ₱ ton, $22 00@23 00; seconds, $15 00.

Groceries.

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 18c; good Rio, 14c; ordinary Rio, 13c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 18@21c; Rio, in bulk, 17@20½c; lower grades, 15@17c; Java, in papers, 32@35c; Java, in bulk, 29@30c.

Sugars—Standard A, 10¾c; Prarie B, 9¾c; extra C yellows, 8@9c; molasses, yellow, 7¾c; cut loaf, 11c; crushed, 11c; powdered 10¾c; granulated, 10¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 45c; prime maple, flavored, 43; choice sugar syrup, 42c; prime sugar syrup, 40c; good sugar syrup, 40c; good molasses syrup, 35c; black molasses, 25c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, 46@48c; old, none in market.

Teas—Young Hyson, 30c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@50c; Japan, 30@76c; Oolong, 30@80c; Souchong, 50@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 50@52c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, $1 00; pepper, 16@16½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7¾@7¾c; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6¼@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 4c; do, assorted papers 5½c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sal soda, in kegs, 3c.

Starch—Gloss, 5½@7¾c; corn starch, 6@8½c; pearl, 8c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 13c; stearine, 10c; mould, 10c.

Prunes—Turkey, 8¼c; French, 10@13c, as to size.

HOMINY—$3 75@4 00.

TALLOW—City, 8c; country, 7c.

VINEGAR—Prime cidy, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Standard brands, bright, 48@52c; do, mahogany, 45@50c; do, dark, 36@48c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 46@48c; bright cavendish, 50@52c; bright twist, 52@56c; natmral leaf, 48@58c; fine cut, 34@40c; cut and dry, 24@32c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 ℔s and over		10
Do. 14 to 18 ℔s		10¾
Do. 14 ℔s and under		11
Extra S. C. shoulders		7½
Breakfast bacon, ex. sugar cured		9¾
Dried beef, ex. sugar cured, in sets		11
Do. knuckles and rounds		13
Do. all flats		10
Beef tongues, per dozen		$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders		6½
Do. clear rib sides		8¾
Do. clear sides		8¾
Mess pork, ₱ bbl		14 00
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl		14 00
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces		9
Lard ..... refined, in half bbls		9½
Do. do. in buckets		10
Do. do. 3-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case		11
Lard, refined, 5-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case		10¾
Lard, refined, 6-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case		10¾
Lard, refined, 10-℔ pails, 60 ℔s in case		10¾
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity		7½

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔s cans ₱ doz., 85c@$1 75; raspberries, do, $1 85; strawberries, do, $1 75; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40; blackberries, $1 40; blueberries, $1 40; plums, 2 cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 20@1 25; corn, do, $1 25@1 75.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ₱ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $6 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split large mackeral, $7 00; split medium do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $5 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $3 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Manan codfish, $4 50; medium do do, $4 00; boneless confish, $6 50; boneless hake, $4 50; halibut smoked) ₱ ℔, 9c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 25.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ ℔, 56@60c; mixed, 40@50c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $2 30; London layers, new, $2 75; Muscatels, new, $2 50@3 00; imperial, new, $5 00@5 50; Valentia raisins, 9½c ₱ ℔; Sultanas, 12½c; Dates, 7½c ₱ ℔; Currants, 5½@8¼c; Citron, 22c; Prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do, shelled, 40c; do, Sicily, 40c; do, Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Grenoble, 15c; Sicily, 14c; Filberts; 12½c. Smyrna figs, new 18c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@13c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00; Oranges, ₱ box, $7 00. Lemons—repacked, $6 20; Cocoanuts, $4 50@5 00 ₱ 100.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST, December 10, 1879.

The market has quite active during the past six days, prices ranging all the way from $1 18 to $1 28¼. Opened to-day at $1 26¾, and closed at $1 26¼.

Shipments, 25,367 barrels; charters, 45,200 barrels. The sales at the Exchange aggregated 50,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, December 10.—Market opened at $1 26¾ bid for old. Old offered at $1 28¾.

PARKER, December 10.—Market opened at $1 26¾ bid for next Monday. 12:00 M.—Market closed at $1 25¾ offered for old.

TITUSVILLE, December 9.—Market opened steady at $1 27½ bid for old.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Charters, 12,500 barrels r. p.; 50,000 cases r. p.; 3,300 barrels resd. duum, 11.35 A. M.—Market quiet and nominal at 85½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—Market quiet; S. W. at 85½c.

ANTWERP, December 10.—Market at 24f.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—DECEMBER 10.—Cotton quiet but steady 13 7-16@13 9-16c; futures heavy. Flour higher and more active; receipts, 13,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5 50@5 90; common to good $5 00@6 50; good to choice $6 55@8 25; white wheat extra $6 25@6 75; extra Ohio $6 25@7 75; St. Louis $6 00@8 50; Minnesota patent process $7 50@9 00. Wheat opened firm, advanced 2½c and closed weak with the advance partly lost; receipts, 35,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 48; No. 3 spring $1 40@1 41; No. 2 $1 46@1 47½; ungraded red $1 55@1 56; ungraded $1 52; No. 2, $1 51@1 52; No. 1 do, sales of 18,000 bushels at $1 53½@1 55; No. 2 red December, sales of 96,000 bushels at $1 58¾@1 59¾; January, sales of 788,000 bushels at $1 60@1 61; January by central, sales of 40,000 bushels at $1 58½; February, sales of 184,000 bushels at $1 63¾@1 64; February by cental, sales of 24,000 bushels at $1 72½@1 73¾. Rye higher. Corn weak; receipts, 27,000 bushels; ungraded 64@67½c; No. 3 64@64½c; steamer 65@66c; No. 2 December 66¾c; January 65¼@66c; by cental $1 17@1 17½; February 65¾@66¼c; February by cental $1 17½@1 18. Oats moderately active; receipts, 32,000 bushels; western mixed 53¾@54c; white western 55@56c; Hay demand fair and market firm at 50@55c. Hops weak; yearlings 7@18c; eastern and western 35@41c; New York State 32@42c. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 14¼@17¼c, job lots 14¾@19½c. Sugar nominally unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet but steady; United $1 25½; crude 7¼@8½c; refined 8½c. Tallow steady at 6¾c. Rosin nominally unchanged. Turpentine quiet but steady at 40½@41c. Eggs heavy; western 16@22c. Pork weak; mess $13 00@13 25. Beef quiet but steady. Cutmeats quiet but steady; long clear $7 50; short clear $7 75. Lard heavy; prime steam $6 12½; Butter dull; western 14@25c. Cheese steady; western 8@13c. Whisky nominal at $1 17.

Metals—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; Ingot Lake $21 50; Pig iron firm; Scotch $24 00@28 00; American $25 00@30 00. Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—Cut $3 60; clinch $5 20@6 20.

Leather—Demand fair and market firm; hemlock sole 28@33c.

Wool—Market firm; domestic fleece 42@58c; pulled 30@38c; unwashed 18@40c; Texas 21@38c.

New Orleans — DECEMBER 10.—Cotton steady; middling, 12¾c; low do, 12¼c; good ordinary, 11¾c; net receipts, 11,651 bales; gross, 14,241bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,921 bales; continental, 4,882 bales; coastwise, 3,500 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, 256,944 bales. Flour—Demand good and tending upward; double $5 95; treble $6 25@6 50; high grades $8 00@7 25. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 56@57c. Oats quiet at 49@50c. Cornmeal quiet and firm at $2 55. Hay—Demand fair and prices higher; prime $24 00; choice $23 00@23 00. Pork quiet; held at $13 75. Lard steady; tierce $7 00@8½c; keg 8½@9c. Bulkmeats higher; shoulders, loose, $5 00; packed, $6 12½; clear rib $6 87½@7 00; clear $7 00@7 12½. Bacon quiet; shoulders $5 25; clear rib $8 25; clear $8 37½@8 50. Sugar cured hams—demand fair and market firm; new canvassed $10 00@11 50. Whisky quiet; western rectified $1 05@1 15. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes and ordinary to prime $14 00@17 25. Sugar unsettled; inferior $5 00; common to good common $5 25@5 75; fair to fully fair $5 00@8 00; prime to choice $7 50@7 75; yellow clarified $7 00@8 25. Molasses active, firm and higher; common 24@27c; Certrifugal 29@32c; fair 30@32c; prime to choice 35@38c. Rice quiet; Louisana ordinary to choice 6¼@7¼c. Bran easier at 82½c. Sight exchange on New York $1 50 per 1,000 dis.; sterling 482.

Baltimore — DECEMBER 10—Flour firm and higher with light transactions; western superfine $5 00@5 50; do extra $5 75@6 50; do family $7 50. Wheat—western higher; No. 2 western winter red, spot and December $1 56¼@1 57; January $1 59@1 59¾; February $1 61@1 61¾. Corn higher and active; western mixed, spot, 66c; December 66@67c; new 65c; January 64@64½c. Oats firm and fairly active; western white 46@47c; do mixed 45@45½c; Pennsylvania 46@47c. Rye firm at 90@95c. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania $17 00@18 00. Provisions—Mess pork $14 00. Bulkmeats, loose, none in market; do packed 5½@6¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 8½c. Hams 10¾@11¾c. Lard 8¾c. Butter steady; prime to choice western packed 22@28c; roll 20@22c. Eggs firm; fresh 22c; limed 16@18c. Petroleum quiet; crude nominal; refined 8¼@8½c. Coffee firm: Rio cargoes 14@17¼c. Sugar quiet; A soft 10@10¼c. Whisky firm at $1 14@1 14½. Freights to Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton 3-16d; flour 2s 6d; grain 4½@4¾d. Receipts—Flour, 2,860 barrels: wheat, 7,400 bushels: corn, 41,900 bushels; oats, 800 bushels; rye, 500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 33,000 bushels; corn, 16,800 bushels. Sales—Wheat 504,000 bushels; corn, 313,400 bushels.

Chicago—DECEMBER 9.—Flour firm; not quotably higher. Wheat active, fair and higher. No. 2 red winter $1 30; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 28¾@1 28¾ cash; $1 29¾@1 30 January; $1 31¾@1 31¾ February; No. 3, $1 13¾; rejected 95c. Corn strong and higher; 42¾@42¾c cash; 42¾c January; 43¾c February; 48¾c May; rejected 38½c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 35¾@36c cash; 36c December; 39¼c January; 40c May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley firm at 92c. Dressed hogs $5 30@5 40. Pork in fair demand but at lower rates $13 25@13 50 cash; $13 07½ January $13 50; February $14 25. Lard active and lower at $7 70 cash; $7 82½ January; $7 95 February; these prices asked. Bulkmeats easier at $4 75 $6 80@6 95. Whisky in good demand and prices a shade higher at $1 12. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 170,000 bushels; corn, 169,000 bushels; oats, 39,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 62,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 20,000 barrels; wheat, 40,000 bushels; corn, 39,000 bushels; oats, 17,000 bushels; rye, 3,900 bushels; barley, 13,000 bushels.

Closed—Wheat strong and higher $1 30¾ December; $1 31¾ January; $1 32¾ February. Corn strong and higher 42¾c cash; 43c January; 48¾c May. Oats strong and higher at 36¼c December; 36¾c January; 40¾c May. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; advanced 5c. Pork strong and higher; $13 75 January; $13 97½ 14 00 February.

Philadelphia — DECEMBER 10.—Flour—Business restricted by an advance in prices: Minnesota extra family and middling $6 50@6 70; choice $6 85@7 00; Minnesota patent process $8 00@8 50. Wheat tendency upwards; western rejected, $1 50; No. 2 red, elevator; $1 55; No. 2 red December, $1 55½ bid $1 58 asked; January, $1 59¾ bid, $1 59¾ asked; February, $1 60¾ bid, $1 61¾ asked. Corn in good demand; old nilled on track 61@61½c; new, 60c; sail mixed December 62¼c bid, 64c asked; January, 63c bid, 63¾c asked; February, 63¾c bid, 64c asked. Oats—Demand active; rejected 45c; mixed 47c; white 48@50c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Lard $8 12½. Butter weak; creamery extra 22@23c; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extra, 22@23c; Western Reserve extra 23@25c; do good to choice 18@21. Eggs steady at 21@22c. Cheese quiet; creamery 12½@13c; do good 11@12c. Petroleum dull; refined 8¾c. Whisky stronger at $1 14. Receipts—Flour, 2,700 barrels; wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 29,000 bushels; oats, 8,500 bushels; rye, 1,700 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 55,000 bushels.

Toledo—DECEMBER 9.—Wheat steady; amber Michigan, spot $1 39; No. 2 red winter spot and December $1 39½; January $1 41¾; February $1 44¼. March $1 46¾; western amber $1 40. Corn firm; high mixed 44c; old 45c; No. 2, spot 44c; old 45c; January 44½c; May 49¾c; No 2 white 44c; rejected 43c; damaged 40c. Oats firm; No. 2 39c. Clover seed steady and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, 31,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels; oats, none.

Close—Wheat strong: No 2 red winter spot $1 40; December $1 40¾; January $1 42¾; February $1 43; March $1 47¾; amber Michigan January $1 42; February $1 44¾. Corn strong; No. 2 spot 44¾c; May 50c. Oats strong; No. 2 40c.

Milwaukee — DECEMBER 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm: advanced 1c, and closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 30¾; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 30¾; No. 2 $1 28¾. December $1 28¾; January $1 30¾. February $1 32¾; No. 3, $1 13¾; No. 4, $1 07; rejected $1 00, sales at $1 29¾@1 32 January; $1 31¾@1 34 February. Corn higher and scarce No. 3, 43¾c. Oats advanced 1c per No. 2, 36c. Rye strong; No. 1, 77c. Barley excited and unsettled: No. 2 spring, cash, 77c. Provisions easier. Mess pork dull at $13 30 cash; $13 60 January. Lard—steam, $7 25 cash; $7 37½ January. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 64,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 8,000 bushels; barley, 11,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 9.—Cotton firm at 12¾c. Flour firm at $6 15, $6 40@7 00. Wheat active, strong and higher at $1 30@1 34. choice white $1 36. Corn firm at 41@41c. Oats strong at 39@40½c. Rye quiet at 90@91c. Barley firm at 93@96c. Pork easier at $14 00. Lard dull at $7 62½@7 65. Bulkmeats and bacon dull but unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 11. Butter dull; choice Western Reserve 22@23c; prime do, 18@20c; prime to choice Central Ohio 16@18c. Linseed oil firm at 80c.

Louisville—DECEMBER 9.—Cotton firm at 12¾@13c. Flour firmer. Wheat firm at $1 29@1 30. Corn higher; white, 45½c; mixed 45c. Oats steady; white 40c; mixed 38c. Rye higher at 87@90c. Hay firm at $15 00@17 00. Pork steady at $13 50. Lard steady; tierce $7 87½; keg, $8 50. Bulkmeats strong at $4 75, $6 87½, $7 00, $7 12½@7 25. Bacon nominal. Sugar cured hams 10½@11c. Whisky higher at $1 11.

Boston—DECEMBER 10.—Flour steady and firm and prices unchanged. Corn firm; old mixed and yellow 64@66c; new 62@64c. Oats firm: No. 1 and extra white 32@33c; No. 2 white 40½@41c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white 43½@45c. Rye $1 00. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; corn, 21,000 bushels; wheat, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 barrels.

Memphis—DECEMBER 8.—Cotton firm and held higher; middling, 12¾c; receipts, 7,410 bales; shipments, 5,737 bales; stock, 103,510 bales; sales, 4,050 bales; exporters, 1,600 bales; spinners, 2,400 bales; speculation, 50 bales.

Galveston—DECEMBER 10.—Cotton firm; middling 12¾c; low do 12¼c; good ordinary 11½c; net receipts, 4,128 bales; exports, Great Britain, 4,879 bales; coastwise, 920 bales; sales, 1,075 bales; stock, 90,194 bales.

Indianapolis — DECEMBER 10.— Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1 37@1 39. Corn higher at 43c. Oats higher at 38@40c. Greasemeats—shoulders 4¾c; clear rib 6¾c. Lard $7 75.

Oswego — DECEMBER 10.— Wheat steady. Corn nominally unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Cotton goods in steady demand and very firm. Wamsutta and New York mills bleached shir